



NEWSLETTER

No. 95-13 *Special Edition* DEC 95

Supporting the Peace



An Area Study, Language and TTP Guide

**CENTER FOR ARMY LESSONS LEARNED (CALL)
U. S. ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND (TRADOC)
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KS 66027-1350**

FOREWORD

This publication is for those forces who could possibly deploy to the Former Republic of Yugoslavia, primarily Bosnia-Herzegovina, to support the peace. This operation poses many diverse challenges not faced by our military forces in recent operations. A major concern remains, that of protecting the force. U.S. forces must be combat ready to engage in operations ranging from peacekeeping to peace enforcement to conventional warfare almost simultaneously. Security of U.S., coalition, NATO, and UN forces and personnel will require detailed planning.

To assist in the operation, this *Special Edition* CALL Newsletter introduces both Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia. It provides information on geography, climate, culture, government, infrastructure, and the military. In addition, it presents an introduction to the Serbo-Croat language. Key phrases, English translations, and phonetics to assist in pronunciation are provided to assist the soldier. Finally, the publication presents tactics, techniques and procedures (TTP) for the soldier in both Operations Other Than War (OOTW) and war. The information in this Special Edition does not replicate that presently found in doctrinal publications. It is not intended to serve as a program to guide the conduct of operations and training. Rather, this newsletter is designed to highlight information and lessons that may be applicable in this unique environment.

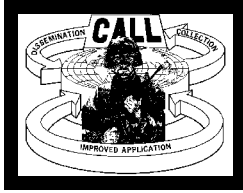
During World War II, U.S. military visiting Northern Ireland were advised to avoid discussing religion and politics. A similar warning is appropriate for modern Bosnia and Croatia. Subjects of particular sensitivity include differing views of the region's religions, politics, language or languages, and history. Also sensitive is the question of responsibility for the current war. Individual members of all three national/ethnic groups tend to blame the other two groups as a whole for crimes against the speakers' group. Those who directly question such assertions may find themselves categorized as supporters of "enemy" groups.

This newsletter is designed for your use and dissemination. If your unit has identified other relevant lessons or information, share them with the rest of the U.S. Army by contacting CALL at DSN 552-2255 or 3035, FAX DSN 552-9564, or commercial (913) 684-9564. The E-mail address for CALL is: call@leav-emh1.army.mil.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Portions of this publication were extracted from the following works:

1. DOD Handbook: *The Former Yugoslavia* .
2. Area Handbook Series - **DA Pam 550-99, Yugoslavia, A Country Study** , 1992.
3. The Economist Intelligence Unit, *Former Yugoslav Republics: Vol I & II, Country Profile* , 1992-1993.
4. The Economist Intelligence Unit, Country Report, 4th Quarter 1994, *Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia-Montenegro, Slovenia* .
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Supporting the Peace

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The Secretary of the Army has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business as required by law of the Department. Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by Commander, U. S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, 1985, IAW AR 25-30.

Unless otherwise stated, whenever the masculine or feminine gender is used, both are intended.

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CHAPTER I

An Introduction to Bosnia-Herzegovina

GEOGRAPHY:

Bosnia-Herzegovina (B-H) sits in the very center of the former Yugoslavia and is geographically bordered by the former Yugoslav republics of Croatia, Serbia, and Montenegro. Physically, the country is largely cut off from the sea by the Dinaric Alps and Croatia. B-H has a tiny piece of coastline at Neum. B-H is very mountainous, with most of the land standing between 800 and 2,000 meters. It only descends in the extreme north along the border with Croatia in the Sava River valley. Rural areas are heavily wooded and dissected by numerous rivers. Narrow tracks, cut into the sides of steep valleys, make movement very difficult. The land area of B-H is 51,129 square km. Of this, about 30 percent is arable, 10 percent is pasture land, and about 46 percent is forest.

The Sava river forms the northern border with Croatia with all the rivers of northern B-H draining into it. The Una, Vrbas, Bosna, and Drina are the major rivers that drain into the Sava. The Drina is the eastern most of these rivers, and it forms the border with Serbia. The Neretva, which rises above Konjic, to the southeast of Sarajevo, is the only major river that flows to the south. It drains into the Adriatic Sea at the important port of Ploce.

Bosnia has a small outlet to the Adriatic Sea at Neum. This coastline is 20 km long.

CLIMATE:

B-H is located in the mid-latitudes and is influenced by some of the same types of climatic conditions that exist in the northern continental United States. The mountainous terrain over most of the country creates a great deal of climatic diversity. Since the diversity is much like that over many parts of the United States, major acclimatization should not be a problem. The climate in B-H is characterized as continental or Mediterranean (in Herzegovina). Higher mountainous areas have an Alpine climate.

The mean daily summertime temperatures in B-H at lower elevations range from 70° to the low 90s, with much cooler temperatures in the mountains. The mean daily wintertime temperatures at low elevations range from the mid-teens to the low 50s, with cooler temperatures in the highlands. During a normal winter in Sarajevo, the temperature may get down to 0° for several days at a time, with a normal morning low around 5-10° for the coldest months (usually December and January). Snow is normal from about mid-December to mid-February in the center city. From June to August, temperatures in Sarajevo average 80° to 95°. In 1994, high temperatures continued into September, although this is rare.

The annual precipitation averages 311mm (12.5 inches). The mean relative humidity is a low of 59 percent and a high of 79 percent.



THE PEOPLE:

Demography:

Population: 4,651,485 (July 1994 estimate)		
Ethnic Groups:	Bosnjak (formerly Muslin)	43.7 percent
	Serbs	31.3 percent
	Croats	17.3 percent
Density: 80.7 people per square kilometer (km)		
Growth Rate: 0.69% (1994 estimate)		
Birth and Death Rates: Births per 1,000 pop: 13.33 (1994 estimate) Deaths per 1,000 pop: 6.39 (1994 estimate)		

Culture:

Official Language(s): Bosniah, Serbian, Croatian
Main Religion: Islam

Language: Formerly called Serbo-Croatian or Croato-Serbian, the major language is now referred to (according to the nationality of the speaker) as Serbian, Croatian, or Bosnian. Part of the South Slavic group of languages, along with Slovenian, Bulgarian and Macedonian, it is written in both Latin (Croatian and Bosnian) and Cyrillic (Serbian). There is a tendency for all three variants to revert to older vocabulary and grammatical structures that were common in the early 20th century, prior to the centralist pressure to standardize the language which characterized Yugoslavia during much of this century.

Religion: The bulk of the population since World War II has been regarded as atheist or agnostic, although since the late 1980s, religious practice has increased substantially. Most of the Croat minority follow the Roman Catholic faith, and many Serbs, Orthodox Christianity. Of the majority ethnic "Muslims," many have recently returned to practicing Islam, an Islam, however, which is substantially less strict than in Middle Eastern countries. Attempts to introduce more conservative Islamic practices have been aided by war-fanned ethnic antagonism, but have yet to make real headway with the general population.



Cultural Traditions: Bosnia is located just to the west of the line along which the Christian church split about 1050 AD between Rome and Constantinople. Western influence was dominant until the 15th century Turkish invasion, which imposed a dominant Turkish-Islamic influence. Periodic movements of Serbs west over the centuries have further blurred the cultural border, yielding in Bosnia the rich mix of cultures that was characteristic before the current war. An aspect which especially attracted foreign scholars was the extensive tradition of oral epic poetry, especially among the Bosnian Muslims and Serbs.

"Ethnic cleansing" and refugee movements have reduced Bosnia's ethnic mix, most extensively in the territory controlled by the "Serbian Republic" but also in other areas. Intermixture has probably best survived in Sarajevo itself and in urban areas of central Bosnia.

National Holidays: The celebration of public holidays has been effectively suspended during the war. Of greatest significance at present are probably religious celebrations, notably the Islamic month of fasting (Ramadan), usually in February-March, and the Ramadanski Bajram holiday which ends it, Roman Catholic Christmas and Easter, and Orthodox Christmas and Easter. Of special significance to many Serbs is St. Vitus' Day (Vidovdan - June 28), which is the anniversary of the Serbian defeat by the Turks on Kosovo Field in 1389, and of the assassination of Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand by a Serb nationalist in Sarajevo in 1914.



HISTORICAL OVERVIEW:

Bosnia and Herzegovina include parts of the ancient territories of Illyria (the south and west) and Pannonia (the northeast). Several tribes of pre-Roman times are known for their mining activities, and a few minted their own coins, influenced by the Greek colonies of the Illyrian coast. The area was conquered by the Romans during the last two centuries BC.

The Slavs arrived in the 7th century, some possibly invited by the weakening Byzantine Empire to defend the frontier against other invaders. Bosnia is mentioned as a distinct territory for the first time in 958. It was alternately dominated by Croats and Serbs until the accession of the Hungarian King to the Croatian crown in 1102, which also extended Hungarian rule to Bosnia. After a short-lived Byzantine reconquest about 1160-70, Bosnia is mentioned as independent by a Byzantine chronicler. The first named independent Bosnian ruler is Kulin (1180-1204). The most powerful of medieval Bosnia's rulers, Tvrtko I, had himself crowned King in 1377. A series of Turkish invasions beginning in 1388, culminated in 1463 with the death of the last Bosnian King, Stefan Tomasevic, and Turkish occupation of most of the country.

The Turkish conquest left an indelible mark on Bosnia. Over the next two centuries, the majority of the population converted to Islam. Sarajevo itself was founded by Isa-bey Isakovic about 1462 near the existing settlement of Vrhbosna, and became the seat of the Turkish ruler or Sanjak-bey after the death of Stefan Tomasevic. If the Turkish conquest marked Bosnia, many Bosnian Muslims also rose to the highest positions in the Turkish Empire, notably Mehmed-pasha Sokolovic, Grand Vizir to three Sultans in the 1500s. Bosnians were prominent in Turkish culture as well as in the development of a vigorous Bosnian literature in both Turkish and Bosnian.

The mass conversion of many Bosnians to Islam is still the subject of argument among historians. It may have been aided by the weak state of Roman Catholic church organization in the country, by the existence of a persecuted heretical sect of Bogomils who converted as a group, and/or by economic incentives for conversion and other factors. (This uncertainty is partly responsible for modern claims by both Serbs and Croats that those converted should be considered members of their respective ethnic groups, and that, therefore, their own ethnic group is the majority in B-H.)

A series of Austrian invasions followed the failure of the 1683 Turkish siege of Vienna. Increasing corruption of the weakening Empire led to a series of Bosnian revolts against misrule. At the Congress of Berlin in 1878, Austria-Hungary was permitted to occupy Bosnia, although it remained in name part of the Turkish Empire. In 1908, Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia, to eliminate the possibility of its restoration to Turkey. Serbia, which itself had hoped to acquire Bosnia, strongly opposed the Austrian move. Individual Serbs helped organize and arm ethnic Serbs in Bosnia, one of whom assassinated the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne. This assassination was the catalyst which started World War I.



After the war, Bosnia (with Croatia and other South-Slavic parts of Austria-Hungary) joined Serbia in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Centralization of the new Kingdom under Serbian control sparked resistance by its other nationalities. To counter this resistance, in 1929 King Alexander abolished the old territorial units and replaced them with "Banovinas," renamed the country "Yugoslavia." Bosnia disappeared. Continued Croatian resistance to centralization eventually produced a compromise in 1939 which established a Croatian Banovina, including almost all of pre-1929 Croatia, as well as much of Bosnia.

In 1941, despite security agreements with Britain and France, Yugoslavia was invaded by German, Italian and Hungarian forces. Nazi Germany permitted an extremist Croatian organization, the Ustashi, to set up the puppet "Independent State of Croatia" including Croatia and all of Bosnia. Ustashi attacks on ethnic Serbs, and retaliatory attacks by the Serb nationalist Chetniks on Croats and Muslims, resulted in many deaths and spurred substantial inter-ethnic antagonism. This conflict may have most benefited the communists under Josip Broz Tito. They proclaimed a new Yugoslavia at Jajce in 1943.

With their victory in 1945, the communists set up a federal state of six republics, substantially restoring the old borders of Bosnia and Croatia, but splitting Macedonia off from Serbia and setting up two autonomous regions within Serbia. Although it largely returned to the pre-1929 internal borders, Tito's new authoritarian government ruthlessly suppressed any sign of ethnic nationalism, with all power given to the multi-ethnic (in theory, nonethnic) communist party. To further weaken Serb and Croat claims on Bosnia, Tito recognized a new nationality: the Muslims. This rather confusing name designated those who chose to identify with Bosnian-Turkish culture, rather than with the Serbs or Croats among whom they had formerly been counted. "Muslim" in this sense did not signify a religion -- many, indeed most, "ethnic Muslims" were probably atheist or agnostic. Certainly few practiced Islam. (Note: National or ethnic identity under the communists was generally a matter of individual choice. If an individual chose to designate himself as a Serb, Croat, Muslim, Gypsy or other ethnic group, this was his choice -- many, whether of mixed parentage or for other reasons, designated themselves as "Yugoslavs" rather than identify with any one group. Since 1992, the term "Bosnjak" has been adopted in place of "Muslim" to clarify the distinction between ethnic identity and religion.)

Some aspects of Tito's system were relaxed over time after his break with Stalin in 1948. However, this relative liberalization did not extend to ethnic nationalism. Constant attention was required to maintain the suppression of nationalist expression. Control was especially strict in Bosnia, with its multinational composition, to suppress the antagonisms engendered during World War II. The most serious challenge to the system during Tito's lifetime was probably the "Croatian Spring" or "Mass Movement" of the late 1960s, which was ended by the removal by Tito of most of the Croatian leadership in late 1971, and a parallel removal of suspected nationalists in Serbia and other republics. This system of control began to break down after Tito's death in May 1980.



To prevent the domination of the country by any one Republic, Tito established a rotating presidency, to come into effect on his death. Each of the six republics, plus the two autonomous regions of Serbia, would have its representative as Federal President for one year. This system achieved its primary goal, but also weakened the President substantially and accelerated the loosening of the system. Still, the impact was not obvious until the leadership of the Serbian Republic adopted an openly nationalist policy in 1987-88, and the Federal leadership was unable to move against them. In reaction, controls on nationalism in other republics broke down quickly. The Bosnian leadership, aware of Bosnia's multi-ethnic composition, was among the last to relax its control, but by 1989 national/ethnic political organizations began to resurface in Bosnia.

Some of the new political leaders had been jailed in the past on accusations of nationalism -- including Alija Izetbegovic and Franjo Tudjman. With the relaxation of controls on nationalist expression, many emigrés, including more radical nationalists, could return to Yugoslavia and also enter political life.

In Croatia and Slovenia, independence movements quickly gained strength, while Serbia pushed a return to Yugoslav centralism under Belgrade's control. Accentuating differences between the republics were calls in Slovenia and Croatia for a market economy, in contrast to Serb advocacy of stronger central controls. Bosnian leaders were opposed to re-centralization, but also conscious of claims of ethnic Croats and Serbs on Bosnia if Yugoslavia broke up. They thus supported reform of Federal Yugoslavia rather than its dissolution. Bosnia's only ally in this effort was Macedonia, which also feared the results of a breakup. The reform effort failed.

The 1990 Bosnian elections produced a strong showing for multi-national parties, which won control of the Tuzla area, but in most of Bosnia political splits among multi-national parties, and the two-round election system, gave the final victory to the ethnic party whose group dominated each individual election district. In the new Bosnian parliament, the results gave the SDA (ethnic Muslim party led by Izetbegovic) 36 percent of seats, the SDS (ethnic Serb party led by Radovan Karadzic) 29 percent, and the HDZ (ethnic Croat party allied with Tudjman of Croatia) 19 percent. Six multinational parties received 15 percent -- the largest of them, the former communist party, had 6 percent of the seats.

After European Community recognition on 15 January 1992 of independent Slovenia and Croatia (both had declared independence on 25 June 1991), Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic scheduled a referendum on Bosnian independence. Although boycotted by many Serbs, 63.4 percent of all voters participated in the 28 February-1 March 1992 referendum; of these 99.7 percent voted for independence, which was declared on 3 March 1992. The SDS immediately demanded the right to join Serbia. Military actions began to consolidate Serb-controlled territory on 1 March, as Serb gunmen began erecting barricades in Sarajevo and elsewhere, and the country quickly descended into war.



Serb seizure of 70 percent of Bosnian territory within the first few months of the war was aided by several factors. Many Bosnian Serb professional officers from the JNA left with their equipment to become the nucleus of a separate Bosnian Serb military organization. The Yugoslav Army (JNA) was dominated by ethnic Serb officers in the middle ranks, making possible the diversion of most armaments controlled by the JNA to Serb forces. The leadership in Belgrade was strongly sympathetic to fellow Serb nationalists, and thus formally or informally aided the Bosnian Serbs. Finally, fanatic nationalist units from Serbia, notably those of Vojislav Seselj and Zeljko Raznatovic (Arkan), moved to Bosnia and joined the war, although these last appear to have served most in "ethnic cleansing" efforts behind the front lines.

In the first months of the war, imprisonment or execution of possible non-Serb political leaders, along with intimidation or simple arrest and expulsion of other non-Serbs, quickly consolidated Serb control of territory. Mosques, Roman Catholic churches, and other cultural objects which might constitute an attraction for non-Serbs to return were demolished. Although relative lack of military power limited the potential for atrocities by Bosnian Croat or Bosnian government supporters, Serb acts inspired similar actions from some of their opponents. The result has been a major humanitarian crisis, including the most serious violations of human rights in Europe since World War II.

The international community reacted slowly at best. The UN Security Council had imposed a weapons embargo on all the Yugoslav successor states in September 1991, and, in reaction to the Bosnian fighting, added mandatory economic sanctions on Serbia and Montenegro on 30 May 1992. On 8 June, the Security Council authorized redeployment of UN peacekeepers from Croatia to Bosnia. The first French and Canadian UN troops for what would be UNPROFOR arrived on 29 June and took control of Sarajevo Airport, but reluctance to confront Serb forces led to such incidents as the extraction from a UN APC and summary execution by Serb forces of the Bosnian Deputy Prime Minister. Humanitarian relief began to flow, but for the most part under precarious conditions.

A series of mediation efforts by representatives of the United Nations and the European Community took place and failed. The Vance-Owen Peace Plan emerged in July-December 1992, and expired after its final rejection by the Bosnian Serbs in mid-1993. In May 1993, the Security Council designated six safe areas, to be free from armed attack, and on 4 June authorized UNPROFOR to use force to protect them.



In the meantime, Bosnian Croats maneuvered to consolidate control of Muslim communities in "cantons" designated as Croat majority under the Vance-Owen Peace Plan. From April 1993, clashes between Government forces and Bosnian Croats spread throughout central and southern Bosnia-Herzegovina, resulting in a further division of the country. The worst fighting, along the Neretva River in the center of Mostar, culminated in the destruction of the world-renowned Old Bridge on 9 November 1993. This fighting was ended by the Washington Agreement of 1 March 1994, which also established a Federation between the two entities. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) was charged with selecting and supporting three Federation ombudsmen to act on complaints of human rights violations on Federation territory. The European Union received the task of re-establishing order in the divided city of Mostar.

The killing of 68 people by a single mortar shell landing in Sarajevo's open market on 5 February 1994 led to a NATO ultimatum to the Serbs to withdraw heavy weapons from a zone around the city. By late February, the UN stated it was satisfied the guns were being removed, and the siege of Sarajevo began to relax somewhat. On 28 February U.S. F16 fighters shot down four Bosnian Serb warplanes violating the "no-fly" zone over Bosnia. The Contact Group of nations concerned with the Bosnian conflict, including European Community members, the U.S., and Russia, attempted to develop and push its own plan for resolution of the conflict, but the plan was rejected by the Serbs in July 1994. Random firing on aircraft using the Sarajevo Airport closed operations on multiple occasions; on 21 July 1994, an American civilian was wounded when gunfire hit a UN aircraft landing at the airport.

The siege of Sarajevo tightened again in 1995. The airport was closed down on 8 April (until 15 September) and shelling intensified. In June the Bosnian Army attempted to break the Serb encirclement, but failed. Bosnian Serb forces, reacting to NATO air strikes on Serb military targets, took UN hostages beginning on 26 May; eventually more than 350 were held. The "Rapid Reaction Force" formed subsequently to defend UNPROFOR was subject to strict limits on its activities, and thus had little effect on Bosnian Serb operations. Attacks began on the isolated "safe areas" in eastern Bosnia in July, and the Bosnian Serb army overran Zepa and Srebrenica. The UN substantially redeployed its personnel out of Bosnian Serb areas to eliminate the threat of further hostage-taking as Serb forces regrouped to attack Gorazde, the last of the East Bosnia enclaves. In the meantime, Serb shelling of Sarajevo intensified from June through August. On 28 August a Serb mortar shell landed at the entrance to Sarajevo's indoor market, killing over 37 people.

Croatia began military action against Croatian Serb-occupied areas in July, taking the western Slavonia area in a swift operation, which was repeated in early August against the Krajina, center of the rebel Croatian Serbs. These actions broke the Serb siege of the Bihac enclave at the western tip of Bosnia. The impact of these victories led the U.S. to begin a peace effort of its own. A delegation headed by Richard Holbrooke began visiting Zagreb, Belgrade and Sarajevo, although these efforts were interrupted by the deaths of three delegation members in an accident while coming into Sarajevo on the Mount Igman road 19 August.



The 28 August shelling deaths in Sarajevo impelled a new round of NATO bombing, both the most extensive and most effective since the beginning of the war. After a brief delay to complete evacuation of potential UN hostages from Gorazde, sustained NATO air attacks on Serb positions began on 30 August and continued through 11 September. Artillery of the UN Rapid Reaction Force also hit Serb positions near their bases. A new joint Bosnian/Bosnian Croat/Croat offensive followed in mid-September and made significant inroads into Bosnian Serb-occupied territory.

U.S. shuttle diplomacy continued during this period, obtaining a cease-fire agreement which took effect, after delays on 12 October. The key to further progress was Bosnian Serb agreement to let Serbian President Milosevic represent them in future peace talks. With this condition, Croatian, Serbian, Bosnian and Bosnian Serb delegations met in Dayton, Ohio on 1 November 1995. The General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina was initialed on 21 November and scheduled to be signed in Paris on 14 December. The Agreement provided for a Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina with two component parts: the Federation and the "Serbian Republic." Military implementation of the Agreement is to be enforced by NATO. A "High Representative" is to supervise civilian implementation, with the assistance of international organizations. Elections will be supervised by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. The United Nations will supervise reorganization of the police.

Implementation of the 1994 Washington Agreement, an essential underlying element for the peace process, has been very slow, and a new Government-Bosnian Croat agreement to speed up organization of the Bosnian Federation was signed in Dayton on 9 November 1995.





Significant Dates:

DATE	EVENT
7th century	Slavs arrive in present B-H
958	Earliest known written mention of Bosnia
1102	Hungarian King becomes King of Croatia; Hungarian rule in Bosnia
c.1160-70	Byzantine reconquest
1180s	Bosnia mentioned as independent by Byzantine chronicler
1180-1204	Ban Kulin
1353-1391	Ban Tvrtko I; Under him, medieval Bosnia reaches its greatest territorial extent.
1377	Tvrtko I crowned King of Bosnia
1388	First Turkish invasion defeated, but others follow
1404-9; 1421-1443	King Tvrtko II Tvrtkovic; Turks involved in Bosnian politics
1443-1461	King Tomas Ostojic
1448	Herceg (Duke) Stefan revolts, establishing "Hercegovina"
1461-1463	King Stefan II Tomasevic
1462	Turkish Sarajevo founded by Isa-bey Isakovic
1463	Turkish invasion captures Jajce; King Stefan Tomasevic captured and killed; End of Bosnian Kingdom
1481	Last fortress in Hercegovina falls to Turks
1688	Austrian invasion under Prince Eugene of Savoy; Sarajevo burned
1878	Congress of Berlin permits Austro-Hungarian occupation of Bosnia
1908	Bosnia-Herzegovina annexed by Austria-Hungary
1914	Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand in Sarajevo by Gavrilo Princip (28 June)



DATE	EVENT
1918	Austria-Hungary dissolved; Bosnia-Herzegovina joins Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes
1929	Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes becomes Yugoslavia; Bosnia disappears as administrative unit.
1939	Much of Bosnia joined to newly-created Banovina of Croatia
1941	Axis invasion and destruction of Yugoslavia; Croatian Ustashi proclaim Independent State of Croatia including all of Bosnia
1943	Anti-Fascist Council for National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ) Proclamation at Jajce
1945	Bosnia-Herzegovina becomes constituent republic of Federal Yugoslavia under Tito
1980	Tito dies
1987-88	Serbian leaders openly adopt nationalist politics
1988-89	Nationalism spreads to other Republics; Communists weakened; multi-party elections called
1990	Multiparty elections in Bosnia establish first noncommunist government under Alija Izetbegovic; ethnic parties dominate Parliament
1991	Croatia and Slovenia declare independence from Yugoslavia (25 June)
1991	UN imposes arms embargo on Croatia, Slovenia, and Yugoslavia (25 September)
1992	European Community recognizes Croatia and Slovenia (15 January)
1992	Bosnian referendum on independence (28 February-1 March)
1992	First Serb barricades appear in Sarajevo (1 March)
1992	Bosnia-Herzegovina declares independence (3 March)
1992	European Community recognizes Bosnia-Herzegovina (6 April)



DATE	EVENT
1992	U.S. recognizes Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia-Herzegovina (7 April)
1992	Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia-Herzegovina admitted to UN General Assembly (22 May)
1992	UN imposes mandatory economic sanctions on Serbia and Montenegro (30 May)
1992	UN troops take control of Sarajevo Airport (29 June)
1993	Fighting begins between Bosnian government and Bosnian Croats (April)
1993	UN designates six safe areas to be free from armed attack (6 May)
1993	UN authorizes UNPROFOR to use force to protect safe areas (4 June)
1993	Bosnian Croat artillery destroys Mostar's Old Bridge (9 November)
1994	Sarajevo Market attack (5 February) produces NATO ultimatum to Bosnian Serbs to withdraw heavy weapons (9 February)
1994	Washington Agreement ends fighting between Bosnian Croats and Government (1 March)
1995	Sarajevo Airport again closed when Serb shots hit aid plane (8 April; remains closed to 15 September)
1995	International War Crimes Tribunal in The Hague issues war crimes indictments of Bosnian Serb leaders Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic (24 April)
1995	Bosnian Serbs take UN personnel hostage to block NATO air strikes (May-June)
1995	Zepa and Srebrenica "safe areas" overrun (July)
1995	Croatia retakes Croatian Serb-occupied West Slavonia (July)



DATE	EVENT
1995	Croatia retakes Croatian Serb-occupied Krajina (early August)
1995	U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Holbrooke begins shuttle diplomacy (August)
1995	Three members of Holbrooke delegation killed on Mount Igman (19 August)
1995	New Sarajevo market shelling kills over 37 (28 August)
1995	NATO begins massive bombing of Bosnian Serb military targets (30 August)
1995	Cease-fire takes effect (12 October)
1995	International War Crimes Tribunal issues war crimes indictments of Bosnian Croat leaders Dario Kordic and Tihomir Blaskic (13 November)
1995	Dayton Agreement initialed (21 November)
1995	Dayton Agreement signed in Paris (14 December)



POLITICS, GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES, AND KEY POLITICAL LEADERS:

Type of Government: Mixed Republic and Federation
Head of State: To be selected
Political Parties: SDA (ethnic Bosnjak party, headed by Alija Izetbegovic), HDZ (ethnic Croat party, formerly headed by Dario Kordic), SDS (ethnic Serb party, formerly headed by Radovan Karadzic), Serbian Citizens' Council (ethnic Serb party allied with SDS, headed by Mirko Pejanovic), and others
Next Elections: Six to nine months after formal signature of the Dayton Agreement, as determined by the OSCE

System of Government:

The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (abbreviated as B-H), established in 1992, had a bi-cameral National Assembly. The executive was led by a seven-member collective Presidency, with a Prime Minister and government. The 1994 Washington Agreement established the Federation of B-H to replace the Republic, bringing together both the Republican and the Bosnian Croat-sponsored secessionist "Herzeg-Bosna" administrations. The Prime Minister and Government of the Federation concurrently serve the Republic. Organization of the Federation government is incomplete, but in November 1995, the parties to the Washington Agreement committed themselves to speed up its implementation.

According to Dayton Agreement, the Federation of B-H, along with the Serbian Republic, are to form constituent parts of a new Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Governing bodies of the new Republic are to be selected in elections to be supervised by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).



The Judicial System: The war precludes a fully-functional justice system. However the pre-war court system continues to function in Sarajevo and in more secure areas of the country. The highest judicial organs of the Federation are the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court. A Constitutional Court of the new Republic is to be established according to the Dayton Agreement.

The United Nations has established the International War Crimes Tribunal in The Hague to try war criminals. Trials may not take place without the presence of the accused. As of mid-November 1995, the Tribunal has indicted 52 people, most of them Bosnian Serbs. Only one suspect, Dusan Tadic, is in custody and facing imminent trial. Investigators from the International Tribunal visit Federation court officials regularly to gather information for Tribunal action. After the Dayton Agreement, it is to be expected that cooperation will improve as well with Serbian Republic authorities.

Human Rights: Under severe threat during the war, guarantees of human rights have been specifically imbedded in the Constitutions of the Federation and of the new Republic. The Federation Constitution established three Federation Ombudsmen, Bosnian citizens, to receive complaints of rights violations from the public and to address the government for redress. The OSCE is responsible for appointing and supporting the Ombudsmen, who are required to make at least annual reports to OSCE on their activities and progress. If they receive no response from the Federation government on a specific case, the Ombudsmen may request assistance from the OSCE.

The Constitution agreed in Dayton establishes an Ombudsman's Office and a Human Rights Chamber for the new Republic. The Ombudsman and a majority of the Human Rights Chamber are to be non-Bosnians for at least the first five years after signing of the Dayton Agreement.

Political Parties: The principal ethnic parties of the 1990 elections still dominate Bosnian politics. The Party for Democratic Action or SDA (ethnic Bosnjak party, headed by Alija Izetbegovic) dominated the Bosnian Government in Sarajevo, especially after the withdrawal of the SDS and HDZ. The Croatian Democratic Union or HDZ (the ethnic Croat party, formerly headed by Dario Kordic) set up and ran the secessionist "Herceg-Bosna" administration. The Serbian Democratic Party or SDS (ethnic Serb party, formerly headed by Radovan Karadzic) set up and controlled the Serbian Republic.

Smaller parties have survived primarily in the territory controlled by the Bosnian Government. The Serbian Citizens' Council (ethnic Serb party headed by Mirko Pejanovic) has been particularly active contesting the assertion of the SDS that it represents all Bosnian Serbs. Also active are the Croatian Peasants' Party (HSS headed by Ivo Komsic), Republican Party (headed by Stjepan Klujic), the Party of Democratic Change (SDP-the former Communists), the Muslim-Bosnjak Organization (of Adil Zulfikarpasic and Muhamed Filipovic), Union of Social Democrats, and the Croatian Rights Party. During the war, smaller parties have been most significant in Sarajevo itself and in the Tuzla Opstina (or commune).



THE ECONOMY AND INFRASTRUCTURE:

Economic Overview: The war has severely damaged the economy of B-H. Much industry, including farming, has ceased to function or been destroyed. Even before the war, B-H was a net importer of food. Many communities during the war have relied on the UN and other nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to feed them.

The official currency is the Bosnian dinar, which was revalued in late 1994, but its circulation is still limited. The German mark circulates more extensively and is the only accepted means of payment for many merchants. The Croatian kuna circulates in areas controlled by Bosnian Croats. Within the Serbian Republic, the Serbian Republic dinar and Yugoslav dinar have circulated, albeit with multiple re-valuations between 1992 and 1994.

With extensive damage to industry and infrastructure, recovery from the war will take years. An international conference was scheduled for December 1995 to organize international contributions to aid reconstruction.

Urban Centers:

City	Population*
Sarajevo	450,000
Banja Luka	183,600
Zenica	132,700
Tuzla	121,700
Mostar	120,000
Prijedor	108,900

****Note: These 1991 figures do not include changes due to the war, including refugee movements.***



Operational Movement: Movement by road may be difficult because of the nature of the terrain and damage to surfaced roads and bridges. Two primary all-weather routes lead into central B-H from the south: from the coast at Ploce up the Neretva Valley to Sarajevo, and from the coast at Split via Livno and Kupres to Bugojno. During the war, travel in much of the country was dangerous due to road blocks and general disorder. The situation in Federation territory has improved somewhat since 1994. Seizure of unprotected vehicles and goods was a constant problem, especially in Serb-occupied areas but also in areas of the Federation.

Railroads used to connect Ploce, Mostar, and Sarajevo, and from there to Belgrade and Zagreb via Banja Luka. Recently efforts have begun to reopen the route from Ploce to Mostar and Sarajevo. A section of the line between Zenica and Kakanj, north of Sarajevo, is operational for local traffic. There is bus service, albeit at times irregular, between many urban areas.

Because of the war, movement in and between the major towns and cities has been restricted. Before the 12 October 1995 cease-fire, Sarajevo was subject to artillery and mortar fire, as well as sniping. Mostar, Tuzla, Zenica and other towns and cities were subject to occasional mortar fire. Conditions in most areas varied according to the state of hostilities, with the least affected those sections of Herzegovina south and west of Mostar.

Roads: In 1991, B-H had a total of 21,168 km of roads. Of these, 11,436 km were paved, 8,146 km were unpaved gravel, and 1,586 km were unimproved earth. War damage, lack of repair, and use by heavy military and civilian vehicles have caused significant deterioration since 1991. Limited repair and improvement has been carried out by UN forces.

Ports: B-H has a short stretch of coastline *on the Adriatic* at Neum. There are no port facilities. *An agreement with Croatia provides for Bosnian use of port facilities at Ploce.*

Railways: As written earlier, most of the railway in B-H is nonoperational.

Railway Routes: 1,040 km
Gauge: 1,435 mm

Airports: Since 1992, Sarajevo Airport has been controlled by UN forces. When land access routes have been cut off, it serves as the sole access for humanitarian aid to Sarajevo. Planes flying into Sarajevo have been primarily C-130 and IL-76 military transports, the latter on loan to the UN from Ukraine. There have been occasions when aircraft have come under antiaircraft fire. The last civil flights into Sarajevo were in April 1992. In recent years, the primary air service into Sarajevo has by military aircraft contracted to the UN.



Natural Resources: The earliest traces of mining in B-H, notably iron ore, date to the centuries before the Roman conquest, and silver was especially important for Medieval Bosnia. There are reserves of coal, iron, bauxite, manganese, copper, chromium, lead, and zinc . However, most mining has been stopped by the war. Many mines have been damaged. Timber and wood products are an important resource. Bosnia is rich in hydro-electric potential, which was exploited to produce about 18 billion kWh before the war. The manmade lake at Jablanica is for this purpose. Several hydro-electric plants are still in use or are currently under repair. Oil and gas must be imported.

Traditional Industries: Before the war, Bosnian industry included steel production, oil refining, and manufacturing including vehicle assembly, textiles, tobacco products, wooden furniture, and domestic appliances . About 40 percent of former Yugoslavia's armaments, including tank and aircraft assembly, were produced in Bosnia. A small proportion of this industry is still in operation. Older forms of industry, including hand-production of copperware and other handicrafts, including work in gold and silver, continues to some small degree in Sarajevo and elsewhere.



INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS:

Overview: The complex constitutional arrangements of the Federation and new Republic will require a certain amount of readiness to work together from the constituent areas of B-H. Such readiness has been close to nonexistent on the part of the two secessionist Bosnian Serb and Bosnian Croat entities. Determination on the part of the international community not to permit extermination of the Bosniak population, NATO watchfulness that Croatia and the Former Republic of Yugoslavia fulfill their commitments, and prosecution of those guilty of war crimes should open a road for those willing to work together to build a future which does not rest on the bones of their former neighbors.

Relations with Croatia: B-H relations with Croatia have been difficult. The B-H branch of Croatian President Franjo Tudjman's HDZ has been at the head of the movement in Herzegovina to break Bosnian Croat-dominated areas off from B-H and join with Croatia. On several occasions, Tudjman is reported to have agreed with Serbian leader Milosevic to partition B-H between them. U.S. and European pressure produced Tudjman and Bosnian Croat agreement to the 1994 Federation, and Tudjman's initials on the Dayton Agreement. Croatian forces cooperated with Bosnian government and Bosnian Croat forces in the successful 1995 offensives against Serbian Republic forces.

Relations with the Former Republic of Yugoslavia: Western determination and the UN sanctions imposed in 1992 brought Milosevic to give up his plans for a Greater Serbia, cut off assistance to the Serbian Republic, and to exert pressure on them to consent to the Dayton Agreement.



THE MILITARY:

The Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) is also known as the Army of the Presidency, the “Armija liliiana,” or the Army of the Lilies. The latter is from the emblem of B-H which is worn as a badge on the uniform. This army’s original units were from the Territorial Defense Forces (TDF) and included local Croats and Serbs. In central and southern Bosnia, Croat-Muslim fighting has further polarized the fighting forces, although the Bosnian Army retains one primarily ethnic Croat unit, the King Tvrtko Brigade, and ethnic Serbs also serve within its ranks. Although somewhat sidelined over the recent past, the Deputy Commander of the Bosnian Army remains an ethnic Serb. In northern Bosnia, Sarajevo, and Bihac, both Croat and Serbs are fighting against the Muslim majority. In these areas, the Croats and Serbs are determined to keep their homes, farms, business, and other ties to the land. Systematic removal of TDF equipment by the YPA during 1991 left the force with only small quantities of small arms and support weapons. In central and southern Bosnia, Croat-Muslim fighting has further polarized the fighting forces, although the Bosnian Army retains one primarily ethnic Croat unit, the King Tvrtko Brigade, and ethnic Serbs also serve within its ranks. Although somewhat sidelined over the recent past, the Deputy Commander of the Bosnian Army remains an ethnic Serb. Heavy equipment is limited to 120-mm mortars and captured artillery, MRLs, tanks, APCs, and customized AAA systems.

Although the BiH suffered initial setbacks, it has matured into an efficient infantry force. The Army is organized into six corps areas with approximately 150,000 ground force personnel.

Bosnian Serb Army (BSA): The BSA was formed from the five corps of the old federal army based in Bosnia. It is now organized into six geographically based corps. These corps are comprised of a total of 100,000 soldiers in about 50-60 brigades. Corps comprise varying numbers of brigades which do not have a standard organization. The brigades are primarily infantry units but do have integral artillery and sometimes armor support. The size of the brigades varies from a few hundred to several thousand strong.

Tank units are small and consist of old T-34s, T-55s, and M-84As. The tanks are used to provide direct fire support. Crews do not appear to be trained well enough to use the tanks in close support of the infantry. The tanks cannot be used for shock action and, therefore, combined arms action by the brigades is limited. Artillery units include AAA which is used extensively in the direct fire role. The use of AAA in a direct fire role probably reflects the limitations and competence of the artillery and mortar crews. These limitations are shown through the inaccuracy of fires and their inability to concentrate indirect fires. Infantry battalions are both mechanized and dismounted. The mechanized battalions use a variety of indigenous wheeled vehicles and tracked APCs. The dismounted battalions rely on trucks, buses, cars, and vans which have been commandeered to move about the battlefield.



Serbian soldiers serve in one of three categories. The first is regulars on fixed-term enlistments. The second is militia who are part-timers, normally serving for periods of up to two weeks before returning to their farms or work places. The third category of soldiers in the BSA is irregulars. The latter are Serb nationalists from all over the former Yugoslavia. They are lightly armed and largely autonomous of local command structures. The irregulars have frequently been implicated in incidents of ethnic cleansing, looting, and other atrocities.

Although by far the best equipped of all the factions, the BSA has problems. Even though it can turn to Serbia for resupply and the officer cadre is former JNA, morale is not good. The BSA is also overstretched, and it has difficulty concentrating sufficient forces to make further military gains.

The Croatian Defense Council (HVO): It was formed by the Croatian community in B-H as the prospect of war grew more likely in 1991 and 1992. Each municipality formed its own unit, loosely termed a brigade. The brigade was manned by local men of military age and would typically be several hundred strong. The brigades consists of two or more battalions. The brigades have been equipped through local resources, by capturing equipment from others, by falling in on equipment that was abandoned by the JNA as it withdrew, or by receiving contributions from wealthy emigrants. Logistics support from the HV has begun to put the HVO on a more stable footing.

The HVO is a militia-type force which was organized on a local basis. The troops live and work in the local community. The vital role of the municipality to equip and sustain the brigade gives local civilian leaders a high degree of operational control. The HVO is beginning to be organized into operational zones with a chain of command. But, the brigades still retain a high degree of autonomy.

HVO brigades are all infantry units. Each brigade does have a small number of tanks, APCs, AAA, artillery and mortars. The amount of each type of equipment varies from one brigade to the next.



THE THREAT:

General Threat: Extremists and local warlords will attempt to block implementation of the Dayton Agreement. Trust by members of any one group for the others is minimal, yet failure to work together will result in more hardship for all.

Immediate: The military and positional advantage of Bosnian Croat forces within the Federation give them little incentive to cooperate with the Federation.

Short and Medium Term: Intervention by Croatian forces in support of the Bosnian Croats is a continuing threat.

Long Term: The Yugoslav army could intervene in support of the Serbian Republic if the Dayton Agreement collapses.

Terrorist Threat: Individuals and groups with an interest in the collapse of the Dayton Agreement may resort to violence to promote distrust and disorder.

Drug Trade: Allegations exist of drug involvement by Serb nationalist irregulars and gang leaders in Sarajevo and Mostar.



CHAPTER II

An Introduction to Croatia

GEOGRAPHY:

Croatia resembles an arc, with a long Adriatic coastline forming the western leg, and the land between the rivers Drava and Sava forming the northern leg. The capital, Zagreb, sits on the intersection of the northern and western legs of the arc. The Adriatic coastline has as many as 700 islands, while the 1,500-meter high Dinaric Alps run the length of the country. The Styrian Alps run north to southeast down the northern leg of Croatia, descending to the Hungarian plain in the extreme east at Osijek; much of this land is lower lying than the rest of Croatia and includes areas of marshlands. The Dalmatian coast and islands are important to future economy.

The rivers in western Croatia tend to be small mountain streams. The Danube forms the eastern border with Yugoslavia (Serbia) while the other two large rivers, the Sava and Drava, form the southern and northern borders with Bosnia-Herzegovian and Hungary respectively. The land area between the rivers is dissected by many other smaller tributaries.

The Adriatic coastline is the most prominent feature of Croatia. It runs the entire length of the western border, from the 430-km Istrian peninsula in the north to Dubrovnik in the south. The coast is highly indented with rocky cliffs and many small inlets.

CLIMATE:

Croatia is located in the mid-latitudes and is influenced by some of the same types of climatic conditions that exist in the northern continental United States. The mountainous terrain over most of the country creates a great deal of climatic diversity. Since the diversity is much like that over many parts of the United States, major acclimatization should not be a problem.

The mean daily summertime temperatures in Croatia at lower elevations range from 70° to the low 90s, with much cooler temperatures in the mountains. The mean daily wintertime temperatures at low elevations range from the mid-teens to the low 50s, with cooler temperatures in the interior and warmer temperatures on the Adriatic coast.

Mean annual precipitation averages less than 1,000 millimeters (mm) (40 inches) along the Adriatic Coast, up to 3,000 mm (120 inches) in the interior highlands, and between 800 and 1,000 mm (32 to 40 inches) in the northern plains.

Mean relative humidity is moderate to high along the coast, and averages 80 to 95 percent in the mornings and 60 to 70 percent in the afternoons at interior locations. The drying effect of downslope winds causes relative humidity averages of 60 to 80 percent in the early mornings and 50 to 70 percent in the afternoons along the coast. Relative humidity is usually highest in autumn and winter and lowest in summer. Winter weather along the Dalmatian coast is characterized by a strong wind, called bura, which may blow for days at a time.



THE PEOPLE:

Demography (1995 estimate, except where noted):

Population: 4,665,821		
Ethnic Groups: (1991 census)	Croat	78 percent
	Serb	12 percent
	Bosnjak (older term: ethnic Muslim):	5 percent
	Hungarian	0.5 percent
	Slovene	0.5 percent
	Others	8.1 percent
Density (1991 census): 84.62 persons per square kilometer (km)		
Growth Rate: .13 percent per annum		
Birth and Death Rates: 11.02 births/1,000 population 10.55 deaths/1,000 population		

Culture:

Official Language: Croatian
Main Religion: Roman Catholic



Language: In the 1960s, Croatia rejected the terms “Croato-Serbian” or “Serbo-Croatian,” and returned to the older concept of Croatian as a distinct language. This is a particularly sensitive subject among Croats, where an attack on the identity of the Croatian language is regarded as an attack on the identity of the Croatian people as well. With the breakup of Yugoslavia, the term Serbo-Croatian has largely disappeared also among Serbs, who call their own language or variant Serbian. However, many linguists continue to regard Croatian and Serbian as variants of one language due to their similar structures and vocabulary. Even in the case of the most visible difference (Croatian uses the Latin alphabet and Serbian uses Cyrillic), there is a one-to-one correspondence between the two alphabets (note that one Croatian letter may consist of one or two Latin letters plus an accent) and each is readily transcribed into the other.

There is a tendency for Croatian especially to revert to older vocabulary and grammatical structures that were common in the early 20th century, rejecting the changes introduced by efforts to standardize the language which characterized Yugoslavia during much of this century. For example, *zrakoplov* is now used for the former *avion* (airplane), *zračna luka* for the former *aerodrom* (airport), and *dojutrak* for the former *doručak* (breakfast).

Three major variants of the language exist, distinguished by the word used for “what?”: *kaj*, *caj* or *sto*. Two are relatively little-used: *Kajkavski*, which can be considered a transitional language between Croatian and Slovenian, and which is reasserting itself in the Zagreb area; and *Cajkavski* which is still used in parts of Dalmatia. *Stokavski* is most widespread, dominating Serbia and most of Croatia. Within *Stokavski*, three further variants are distinguished by whether a specific Old Slavic vowel is rendered *eh* (*Ekavski*), *jeh* or *ijeh* (*Ijekavski*), or *ee* (*Ikavski*). *Ikavski* is used in parts of Dalmatia. *Ekavski* is primarily characteristic of Serbia, including the Croatian and other minorities in Syrmia (Srijem/Srem) and Vojvodina. *Jekavski* dominates the speech of Croats, Serbs and Bosnians in most of Croatia and Bosnia. The language section below employs the *Jekavski* variant of *Stokavski*.

Religion: Most of the Croat majority follow the Roman Catholic faith. Some of the Serb minority follow Orthodox Christianity. Religious practice in both cases has increased since the late 1980s, although some also associate themselves with their ethnic groups religion as an expression of nationalism rather than of faith. A small but active Jewish community is centered in Zagreb. Small numbers follow Evangelical Protestantism and Eastern Uniate Catholicism. (The head of the Croatian Catholic Press Agency, IKA, is an Eastern Uniate priest.) A very small Old Catholic denomination exists, which split off from Roman Catholicism late in the last century.



Cultural Traditions: In spite of a very close relationship on their arrival in the Balkans, Croats and Serbs have differentiated substantially since then. Croatia is west and Serbia is east of the line along which the Christian church split about 1050 AD between Rome and Constantinople. Thus Croatia became Roman Catholic and Serbia Orthodox. Migrations of Serbs during the centuries Serbia was ruled by the Ottoman Empire resulted in large Serb areas within Croatia. Croatian culture has been shaped by a combination of elements, including Catholicism, centuries of Austrian and Hungarian rule, and resistance to centralization of the South-Slav state from about 1919 to 1991. The culture of the Serbian minority has been shaped by adherence to Serbian Orthodoxy, the traditions of the Military Border (see below), and strong oral traditions originating in Medieval Serbia and the Turkish conquest. Intermixing between groups was not insignificant in Croatia, with intermarriage particularly significant in urban areas. During the ethnic conflict beginning in 1991, partners in mixed marriages were targeted by extremists on both sides. Care is strongly advisable in discussing history, ethnic origins, religion and other areas where differing perceptions exist between Serbs and Croats.

National Holidays:

1-2 January	New Year
30 May	Statehood Day
15 August	Velika Gospa (Feast of the Assumption)
1 November	All Saints Day
25-26 December	Christmas



HISTORICAL OVERVIEW:

The documented history of Croatia begins with Greek colonies established along the Dalmatian coast beginning with the fourth century BC. The interior was then dominated by tribal peoples, with the Celts most significant just before the Roman conquest. The Celtic Norican Kingdom, which covered modern Austria, Slovenia and part of northern Croatia, briefly survived the conquest as a Roman tributary.

Slavic migrations reached Croatia beginning in the 6th century, some possibly invited by the weakening Byzantine Empire to defend the frontier against other invaders. About 876-879, Croatian rulers established separate states along the Adriatic coast and inland in Slavonia (former Roman Pannonia). About 910-914, Tomislav became ruler of Croatian Dalmatia, and united it with Slavonia. Tomislav is said to have been crowned Croatia's first king in 924 or 925. After his death, a series of civil wars weakened central authority and lost peripheral territories including Bosnia.

Dalmatia was only partly under Croatian control. In the late 900s, Byzantine Emperor Basil II, under threat from the new Bulgarian Empire, appointed the flourishing trading center of Venice to defend the Empire's remaining Dalmatian ports. In response, the southern Dalmatian port and rival trading center of Ragusa or Dubrovnik reasserted a direct Byzantine link to avoid falling under Venetian control. About 1019, after the Byzantine defeat of Bulgaria, Venice was forced to return the Dalmatian ports to Basil II, but in the late 1090s, again seized much of Dalmatia. Gradually expanding its control over several centuries, Venice retained Dalmatia until Napoleon occupied and extinguished the Venetian Republic in 1797. With the Latin occupation of the Byzantine Empire in 1204, Ragusa became an independent city state. In 1808, the Republic of Ragusa was also absorbed by France.

The Byzantine resurgence under Basil II was brief, and the Empire's power in Croatia and neighboring lands disappeared over the next two centuries. Croatia, however, was weakened by internal problems. The death of King Zvonimir in 1089 or 1090 without heirs evidently led a group of Croatian nobles in 1091 to conclude the Pacta Conventa with Hungarian King Ladislaus, conceding him the Croatian crown in exchange for Croatian autonomy. Another group of Croats opposed the Hungarian king, but were defeated by Ladislaus's successor Koloman. (Venice took advantage of this fighting to seize Dalmatia, as noted above.) Koloman was crowned King of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia in Biograd (on the Dalmatian coast south of Zadar) in 1102. The Pacta Conventa became the basis for a Croatian struggle of centuries, with varying success, to maintain its autonomy first under the Hungarian crown, and later under the Habsburg emperors.



An additional loss of territory, effective albeit not official, followed on the Turkish invasions of the 1500s, with the creation of the Military Border as a defensive measure against the Turks. In 1522, the Croatian nobility invited Austrian Archduke Ferdinand of Habsburg to establish garrisons in Croatia to block Turkish invasion routes. In 1526, the Hungarian army was destroyed by the Turks at Mohacs, and King Louis II himself died fleeing the battlefield. To replace Louis, in 1527, Ferdinand of Habsburg was elected King of Hungary and Croatia. The Turks failed to take Vienna in 1529, but continued to threaten Croatia, Austria and Hungary. In 1553, Ferdinand appointed an Austrian general to take charge of two border regions in Croatia and Slavonia, with authority over both civil and military affairs in those regions. Ferdinand recruited local refugees to supplement his mercenary garrisons. These recruits came to be primarily Serbs, and thus a belt of Serb-settled territory developed along the border between the Habsburg dominions and the Turkish Empire. These areas developed essentially independent of Zagreb, under their separate military commands, becoming institutionalized as the Military Border (Vojna Krajina). Final dissolution of the Military Border and the return of this territory to the control of Zagreb took place only late in the 19th century. (The Serbian settlements along the old border remained until most of their inhabitants fled the Croatian offensives of June and August 1995.)

The Hungarian revolution of 1848-49 led by Lajos Kossuth against the Habsburgs provided an opportunity for Ban (Viceroy) Josip Jelacic of Croatia to assert Croatia's separate status in supporting the Habsburgs against Hungary. Although on the winning side, Jelacic did not distinguish himself militarily, and also stimulated suspicion in Vienna that he, like Kossuth, was a threat to Habsburg rule. However, his actions were honored by a statue in Zagreb's main square, now called Jelacic Plac.

The first significant movement for union of the South Slavic peoples -- the Illyrian Movement -- was formed in Croatia in 1835 by the poet Ljudevit Gaj. Later, Bishop Josip Juraj Strossmayer based his South-Slavism (jugoslavenstvo) on the Illyrian Movement, and founded the Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Sciences in Zagreb to promote educational and cultural revival. A more unitarist program for a South Slav was adopted by the Serb-Croat Coalition, founded in 1905 and led after 1910 by the Croatian Serb Svetozar Pribicevic.

Ante Starcevic was the first Croatian leader to break with the principle of South Slav unity, and left the Illyrian Movement after 1848 to push for an independent Croatian state, including Bosnia. Starcevic glorified Croatian history, while disparaging the merits of other Slavs, especially the Serbs. Followers of Josip Frank, the Frankovci, drew from Starcevic their strongly anti-Serb views, while advocating Croatian autonomy within the Habsburg Empire rather than independence.



Political movements in Serbia, notably the Radical Party of Nikola Pasic, tended to be less influenced by visions of South Slav unity and more by goals of uniting all the lands where Serbs were a majority or to which they had an historical claim. But pressured by the Allies during World War I, Pasic, as Serbian Prime Minister, consented to work for a union with the Croats and Slovenes.

On the disintegration of Austria-Hungary in October 1918, a Croatian National Council took power in Zagreb and called for union with the other South Slavic parts of Austria-Hungary. Dalmatia, a separate Habsburg crownland since 1815, also recognized the authority of the Croatian National Council. In December 1918, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes was proclaimed in Belgrade. Centralization of the new Kingdom under Serbian control, concretized in the Vidovdan Constitution of 1921, sparked resistance by its other nationalities. In Croatia, this resistance was led by the Croatian Peasants Party (HSS) under Stjepan Radic. In 1928, Radic was assassinated in the Parliament Building in Belgrade, but the HSS continued its activism under Vlatko Macek. To counter what he perceived as unrest, in 1929 King Alexander abolished Croatia and the other old territorial units and replaced them with Banovinas, renaming the country Yugoslavia. Continued Croatian resistance to centralization eventually produced a compromise in 1939 which established a Croatian Banovina, including almost all of pre-1929 Croatia, as well as much of Bosnia, with Macek as Ban (roughly Viceroy) of Croatia.

In 1941, despite security agreements with Britain and France, Yugoslavia was invaded by German, Italian and Hungarian forces. Nazi Germany permitted an extremist Croatian organization, the Ustashe, to set up the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) including Croatia and all of Bosnia, under their leader, Ante Pavelic. The NDH, in turn, contributed Croatian units to the Nazi war effort, primarily to the Russian front. Macek was interned in a village outside of Zagreb, and many HSS activists jailed. Also imprisoned were other regime opponents and ethnic undesirables; the concentration camp (actually a series of camps) at Jasenovac was particularly infamous. The number of persons who perished at Jasenovac is still in dispute; the fact that many were killed there is not.

With the collapse of Nazi Germany, and the approach of communist forces toward Zagreb in 1945, most Ustasha leaders, as well as Macek and many other Croats, fled toward areas occupied by American and British units. A contingent of the Ustasha military and home defense also fled into Austria, but were captured by the Allies at Bleiburg, then returned to Yugoslavia where most evidently were executed by Titos forces. Under assumed names, and occasionally with help from Allied intelligence, some former Ustasha officials found their way into exile in South America and elsewhere.



The Communist-led partisan forces proclaimed a new Yugoslavia at Jajce, in Bosnia, in 1943, and with their victory in 1945, set up a federal state of six republics, substantially restoring the old borders of Bosnia and Croatia, but splitting Macedonia off from Serbia and setting up two autonomous regions within Serbia. Although it largely returned to the pre-1929 internal borders, Tito's new authoritarian government ruthlessly suppressed any sign of ethnic nationalism, with all power given to the multi-ethnic (in theory, non-ethnic) communist party.

Some aspects of Tito's system were relaxed over time after his break with Stalin in 1948. However, this relative liberalization did not extend to ethnic nationalism. Constant attention was required to maintain the suppression of nationalist expression. Croatia was an area of special concern, as the center of the strongest nationalist movement in pre-war Yugoslavia. The most serious challenge to the system during Tito's lifetime was probably the Croatian Spring or Mass Movement of the late 1960s, which was ended by the removal by Tito of most of the Croatian leadership in late 1971, and a parallel removal of accused nationalists in Serbia, Slovenia and Macedonia. (One of those jailed in Croatia during this period was the former partisan General Franjo Tudjman.) However, the system of control began to break down after Tito's death in May 1980.

To prevent the domination of the country by any one Republic, Tito established a rotating presidency, to come into effect on his death. Each of the six republics, plus the two autonomous regions of Serbia, would have its representative as Federal President for one year. This system achieved its primary goal, but also weakened the President substantially and accelerated the loosening of the system. Still, the impact was not obvious until the leadership of the Serbian Republic adopted an openly nationalist policy in 1987-88, and the Federal leadership was unable to move against them. The Croatian leadership was the first to react, virtually eliminating controls on the media before the end of 1988, and consenting to multi-party elections.

Candidates for the 1990 elections included both Croatian nationalists and non-nationalists, both of whom were extensively covered in the Croatian media in the runup to the 1990 elections. On the other hand, the most important parts of the Serbian media were under the control of nationalists working for Serbian President, Slobodan Milosevic. When nationalist Croat politicians, notably Franjo Tudjman, advocated a reduction in ethnic Serb representation in the Croatian police, or argued that the number of victims at Jasenovac had been inflated, the Serbian press repeated and embellished such positions to prove to Serbs that Croatia was returning to the days of the Ustashe, and that Serbs had to take up arms to defend themselves. The fact that some of the new political figures did, in fact, advocate a positive view of the Ustasha movement made still easier the job of the Serb nationalists. By the time of Franjo Tudjman's 1990 election victory, most Serbs in rural areas appear to have been convinced that their lives were in danger.



The disintegrating Yugoslav Federal government had made it clear that changes would have to be made in Yugoslavia's constitution. Serbian leaders again advocated central control, supported by Army leaders concerned over the breakdown of communist party control and attacks on army privileges. Croatian leaders, along with the Slovenes, insisted on a very loose federation or even confederation. Bosnia and Macedonia generally took a middle position. With the Serbs were the leaders of Montenegro, and of the autonomous regions of Kosovo and Vojvodina -- the leaderships of all three were ousted by mass protests organized in Serbia. In the collective Yugoslav Presidency, this meant that Serbia could command four out of eight votes.

With continuing stalemate, word spread that Serbia's government was printing a massive amount of Yugoslav banknotes, without central government authorization. In this manner, Serbia was moving to undermine the economic program of the Federal Premier. There were other factors as well, but this may have been critical in Slovenia's decision unilaterally to declare independence on 25 June 1991. Once Slovenia left, the other opponents of Serbia would find themselves in a minority on the collective Presidency. If Tudjman had not in any case preferred independence, this incentive well might have moved him. In the event, Croatia declared independence on the same day as Slovenia.

The critical difference between Slovenia and Croatia was the presence of the substantial Serbian minority in the latter. Recent revelations in Belgrade indicate that Serbian President Milosevic had already decided to let Slovenia go. In Croatia's case, however, he was determined that areas inhabited by Serbs would break away if Croatia left Yugoslavia. Serbian control over the Army ensured that most of its arms ended up in Serbian hands, although this was less effective than in Bosnia. The new Croatian government had an advantage in having begun to arm itself in 1990, and in financial assistance from Croat emigres to fund arms purchases. Nonetheless, Serbs were able to seize about one third of Croatia between June 1991 and the cease-fire of 2 January 1992. They proclaimed the Republic of Serbian Krajina (RSK). The territory seized was critical to Croatia. It included the land access routes to Dalmatian coast tourist sites, most of Croatia's petroleum resources, and a section cutting the primary access route from Zagreb into Slavonia. Occasional Serb shelling attacks against coastal targets, especially the walled old city of Dubrovnik, virtually eliminated the tourist trade in central and southern Dalmatia.



The intervention of UN forces in early 1992, while it stopped most fighting, in Croatian eyes, froze an unacceptable situation. By 1994, the Croatian government began pushing to terminate the UN mandate, albeit against intense opposition from Western Europe. Serious deterioration in the RSK economy and in RSK morale provided the opportunity that Croatia seized in June 1995. A lightning assault captured the Serb-occupied salient in western Slavonia, and opened the main highway. An even more daring assault in August overran the main section of the RSK, leaving only the small section of eastern Slavonia around Vukovar. Next, in September and early October, Croatian army units, especially artillery, joined with Bosnian Federation units to push Bosnian Serb forces out of western Bosnia-Herzegovina. At the time of the October cease-fire, the principal Bosnian Serb stronghold of Banja Luka was seriously threatened. Croatian military achievements both demolished the myth of Serbian military superiority and opened the way to the Bosnian peace accord signed 14 December 1995.

In spite of their dispute over the status of Croatian Serbs, the Croatian and Serbian leaderships at times have found a certain common ground. There is substantial evidence that the Serbian and Croatian presidents agreed on a partition of Bosnia-Herzegovina. As Serb nationalists became prominent in Belgrade, so Croatian nationalist natives of Herzegovina became prominent in the Tudjman government, notably Defense Minister Gojko Susak. The same organization that helped arm Croatia in 1990-1991 also helped arm the Croats of Herzegovina, whose political organization is a branch of Tudjmans Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ). These links were important in the fighting between Bosnian Croats and the Bosnian Government that broke out in 1993, and outside pressure on the Croatian government was critical to agreement on a Bosnian Federation, which stopped this fighting in early 1994.

However, Serbian President Milosevic proved nationalism was not his primary concern in 1995, as he changed Serbia's policy line and pushed recalcitrant nationalists out of top positions in Belgrade. Although he has yielded to strong pressure to back the Bosnian Federation and renounce partition, Croatia's President Tudjman evidently still is motivated very strongly by the Croatian nationalism with which he won the 1990 election. This promises continued conflicts of interest, on human rights and other questions, between Croatia, and the United States and its West European allies.



Significant Dates:

Date	Event
c. 600	Slavs begin to settle modern Croatia
924-925	Tomislav believed to have been crowned first King of Croatia
1091	Pacta Convent between Hungarian King Ladislaus and Croatian nobles
c. 1097	Venice seizes much of Dalmatia during Croatian civil strife
1102	Hungarian King Koloman crowned King of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia in Biograd na moru
1204	Republic of Ragusa (Dubrovnik) independent of Byzantine Empire
1522	At invitation of Croatian nobility, Austrian Archduke Ferdinand of Habsburg establishes garrisons in Croatia to block Turkish invasion routes; subsequently, Serb refugees are recruited to support garrisons
1526	Hungarian army defeated by Turks under Sulejman I at Mohacs (28 August); King Louis II dies during Hungarian retreat
1527	Ferdinand of Habsburg elected King of Hungary and Croatia
1529	Unsuccessful Turkish siege of Vienna
1553	Ferdinand appoints general to command Croatian and Slavonian Borders, with authority over both civil and military affairs. Formal beginning of Military Border, independent of Zagreb
1797	France annexes Venice and Venetian Dalmatia
1808	France annexes Dubrovnik; end of the Republic of Ragusa
1815	Dalmatia and Dubrovnik taken by Habsburgs
1848-1849	Josip Jelacic named Ban (Viceroy) of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia; fights with Habsburgs against Hungarian Revolution
1867	Austria-Hungary created. Croatia falls under Hungarian crown; Dalmatia under Austrian crown



Date	Event
1871-1881	Final dissolution of the Military Border; Zagreb regains control over territory
1914	World War I begins
1918	Austria-Hungary dissolved; Croatian National Council votes for unconditional unification of Croatia (including Dalmatia) with Serbia and Montenegro (October)
1918	Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes proclaimed in Belgrade (1 December)
1921	Vidovdan Constitution adopted (28 June)
1928	Stjepan Radic assassinated in Belgrade Parliament (20 June)
1929	King Alexander proclaims Kingdom of Yugoslavia; reorganizes country into Banovinas; Croatis disappears.
1939	Agreement between Yugoslav Prime Minister Cvetkovic and Vlatko Macek establishes Banovina of Croatia
1941	Axis invasion and destruction of Yugoslavia; Croatian Ustashe proclaimed Independent State of Croatia
1943	Anti-Fascist Council for National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ) Proclamation at Jajce (29 November)
1945	Croatia becomes constituent republic of Federal Yugoslavia under Tito
1971	Tito removes government and party leadership of Croatia, ending the Croatian Spring or Mass Movement (December)
1980	Tito dies
1987-1988	Serbian leaders openly adopt nationalist politics late 1988 on. Press controls break down in Croatia; nationalism spreads; Communists weakened; multi-party elections called
1990	Two-round elections (April-May) - Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) gets majority in Parliament or Sabor; Franjo Tudjman elected president



Date	Event
1991	Croatia declares independence (25 June)
1991	UN imposes arms embargo on Croatia, Slovenia, and Yugoslavia (25 September)
1992	Cease-fire with Yugoslav Army (2 January)
1992	European Community recognizes Croatia and Slovenia (15 January)
1992	United States recognizes Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia-Herzegovina (7 April)
1992	Croatia, Slovenia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina admitted to United Nations General Assembly (22 May)
1993	Croatia backs Bosnian Croat split from Bosnian government
1995	Croatian lighting assault retakes Serb-occupied western Slavonia (June)
1995	Second lighting assault captures Knin and Krajina region (August)
1995	Agreement signed on return to Croatia of Serb-occupied eastern Slavonia (12 November)



POLITICS, GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES, AND KEY POLITICAL LEADERS:

Type of Government: Parliamentary Democracy
Head of State: Franjo Tudjman (elected 4 August 1992)
Opposition: Multiple opposition political parties
Next Election: President - 1997; House of Districts - August 1996; House of Representatives - not later than October 1999

System of Government:

Executive: A new constitution was adopted on 22 December 1990. The president is elected for 5-year terms. The president appoints a prime minister, who, in turn, appoints government ministers. Zlatko Matesa was appointed prime minister on 4 November 1995 to replace Nikica Valentec.

Legislature: Croatia has a bicameral parliament, the Sabor, composed of a lower House of Representatives or Zastupnicki Dom and an upper House of Districts or Zupanski Dom. Five members of the upper house are appointed by the president; the remainder of both houses is elected.

The most recent upper house election was held on 7 and 21 February 1992. The HDZ of Franjo Tudjman holds 37 (54 percent) of 68 seats. The most recent lower house election was 29 October 1995. Tudjman's HDZ won 75 out of 127 seats, which represented a slight decline to 59.1 percent of the seats, from 61.6 percent (85 out of 138) in 1992. The Council of Europe criticized the 1995 elections for lack of ballot secrecy, and for last-minute changes in the election law reducing Serb representation and creating separate seats for 460,000 Croats residing abroad, most of whom back Franjo Tudjman.

The Judicial System: Still largely inherited from the former Yugoslavia, this includes district, Constitutional, and Supreme Courts. Changes in the method of selecting judges adopted in early 1995 were sharply criticized as compromising the independence of the judiciary.



The Political Parties:

Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ). Founded by Franjo Tudjman in 1988, the HDZ has been the dominant political party since the first multi-party parliamentary election in April and May 1990. The HDZ received 44.8 percent of the popular vote in October 1995, when about two thirds of 3.6 million eligible Croats voted. President Tudjman called the election early, reportedly hoping to capture a parliamentary two-thirds majority because of popular approval of the Summer 1995 surprise recapture of most rebel-Serb occupied territory. His failure to meet that goal has been attributed to some voters dismay with the president's authoritarian manner and privileges accorded the HDZ elite. Secretary General of the HDZ is Zlatko Canjuga.

Croatian Peasant Party (HSS). Founded in 1904, the HSS under Stjepan Radic and Vlatko Macek represented between 80 and 90 percent of the Croatian electorate during the period between World War I and World War II. After the 1941 German invasion, Macek was interned by the Ustashe, then fled Croatia in 1945 when a communist victory appeared inevitable, and died in exile in the United States. In October 1995, an HSS-led coalition captured 18.4 percent of the vote, receiving 16 seats in the lower house. HSS leader is Josip Pankretic. The members of the 1995 coalition included the Istrian Democratic Sabor (IDS), Croatian Peoples Party (HNS), Croatian Christian Democratic Union (HKDU), and the Croatian Party of Slavonia and Baranja (SBHS).

The Croatian Social Liberal Party (HSLs) was the leading opposition party after the 1992 election. In October 1995, it captured 11.6 percent of the vote, down substantially from its 17.3 percent in 1992, and received 12 seats. Its leader is Drazen Budisa.

The Croatian Party of Rights (HSP), founded by Dobroslav Paraga, took the name of a Croat nationalist party of the same name founded in the 1850s. Extreme right-wing, it is not ashamed of its Ustasha leanings. It was connected with a black-shirted paramilitary unit, also founded by Paraga, which operated at the beginning of the 1991 war. The party is now split, part led by Ante apic and part by Paraga. It has four seats in the new lower house.

The Croatian People's Party (HNS), founded in 1990, included many of the former communist leaders of the Croatian Spring of the late 1960s. In 1995, the HNS was included in the HSS-lead coalition, with two seats.

The Serbian Peoples Party (SNS) is the party which represents the ethnic Serbs that have chosen to participate in political life in Croatia. The Party's leader is Milan Djukic. It won two seats in the 1995 election.

Social Democratic Action of Croatia (ASH), also mentioned as the League of Social Democrats, was founded by Ante Miko Tripalo in 1994, although Tripalo, leader of the Croatian Communist Party during the Croatian Spring, died 11 December 1995. It has one seat in the new lower house.



THE ECONOMY AND THE INFRASTRUCTURE:

Economic Overview: Before the current war, the republic of Croatia, after Slovenia, was the most prosperous and most industrialized area of the former Yugoslavia, with a per capita output about one third above the Yugoslav average. Croatia was especially strong in tourism, with its Dalmatian coast representing the most important Yugoslav attraction for foreign visitors.

The war, including the seizure by Croatian Serb separatists of approximately one third of Croatia's territory, including the road and rail links to coastal tourist sites, had a devastating effect on the Croatian economy. Some of this damage is being repaired since the recapture of the Krajina in August 1995. Other sources of Croatia's economic problems include the legacy of inefficiencies in the former economic system; large foreign debt; war damage to bridges, power facilities, factories and other buildings, and housing; a large refugee population, both from areas of Croatia and from Bosnia; and disruption of former economic ties to Serbia and other areas of former Yugoslavia.

The Bosnia Peace Agreement and prospects of a peaceful return of the last territory still held by Croatian Serbs present the best opportunity of the last four years for economic revival. However foreign assistance for infrastructure rebuilding is probably still needed, and substantial progress is still required in the rationalization of economic organization, before an economic turnaround can be expected

Urban Centers:

City	Population (1991 Census)
Zagreb	706,770
Split	189,388
Rijeka	167,964
Osijek	104,761

Operational Movement: The islands and Dalmatian coast are connected by a number of ferries for passengers and cars. Croatia had an extensive road system, built partly to support the tourist industry.

Roads: As of 1991, Croatia had 27,368 km of roads, of which 22,176 are paved (including 302 km of expressways). The Zagreb-Slavonski Brod expressway, and the main routes between Zagreb and the central coast have been reopened since the Summer 1995 offensives against the Croatian Serbs.

Ports: These include Dubrovnik, Omis, Ploce, Pula, Rijeka, Sibenik, Split and Zadar.



Railways: There are 2,699 kilometers of 1.425 mm gauge railway track in Croatia. They are under the control of the Croatian State Railways (HZ). Repairs of war-damaged track are in progress. The Zagreb-Split line, cut by Croatian Serbs in 1991, was reopened for traffic already in mid August 1995.

Airports: There are a total of 76 airports. Two of these have paved runways over 3,047 meters, six have paved runways from 2,438 to 3,047 meters, two paved runways from 1,524 to 2,437 meters, one paved runway from 914 to 1,523 meters, and 55 paved runways under 914 meters. Ten runways are unpaved. More important airports include Zagreb, Rijeka-Krk, Split, Zadar, Dubrovnik, Pula, Osijek and Vrsar (in Istria). Croatian Airways flies Boeing 737-200/300s and ATR 72s.

Natural Resources: Most of Croatia's sources of oil and natural gas are located in the section of eastern Slavonia still under Serb occupation in December 1995. Croatia has mining operations that produce coal (brown coal and lignite), bauxite, iron ore, and china clay. Croatia is well-forested, has an ample and well-distributed supply of fresh water, and its agriculture normally produces a food surplus. Croatia's electricity is produced by both hydroelectric and coal-powered plants. Croatia has shared the output of the Krsko nuclear power plant in Slovenia, and has been disputing Slovenia's decision to close the plant for technical reasons.

Traditional Industries: Pre-war Croatian industry included chemicals and plastics, machine tools, fabricated metal, electronics, pig iron and rolled steel products, aluminum reduction, paper, wood products (including furniture), building materials (including cement), textiles, shipbuilding, petroleum and petroleum refining, food processing and beverages.



INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS:

Security Issues: The crisis over the breakup of the Former Yugoslavia dominates Croatia's security concerns. With the military victories of June and August 1995, the primary concern is the status of the last-remaining piece of Serb-occupied Croatian territory. The Erdut Agreement of 12 November 1995 provides for the return of the territory to Croatia, but differing interpretations of the terms of the agreement between Zagreb and the Croatian Serbs have raised questions whether the agreement will hold. Croatia has threatened on several occasions to use force, if necessary, to secure the territory in question. While such an action would not necessarily pull in the Yugoslav (Serbian) Army, the possibility has been enough to generate international pressure to avoid the use of force. A second source of international concern were attacks by Croatian forces in August on remaining ethnic Serb civilians in the Krajina, and subsequent official actions that appeared to block the return of other ethnic Serb refugees to their homes.

With the signing of the Bosnian peace accord in Paris on 14 December 1995, a second major Croatian concern was assuaged. A much less-urgent concern is the Italian attitude toward claims of Italian citizens for property in Croatia lost at the end of World War II.

Relations with Neighboring Countries:

Bosnia-Herzegovina: Relations with Bosnia-Herzegovina have improved substantially since the signing of the Constitution of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina in early 1994 and the end of fighting between Bosnian Croats and the Bosnian Government. Bosnian concern over long-term Croatian intentions remains. Consistent pressure from Zagreb on the Bosnian Croats to implement the Federation Constitution is vital to the success of the Federation.

Hungary: Budapest has been highly supportive of Croatia since before official independence. Cooperation between the two countries has evidently ranged from economic support to assistance in developing the Croatian armed forces.



Slovenia: Coordination of positions on resolving questions left over from the former Yugoslavia is the most difficult point of discussion between Zagreb and Ljubljana. These questions include the right of the current Belgrade authorities to inherit the position of the former Yugoslavia in international organizations, the disposition of property of the former Yugoslavia, and the division of the former Yugoslavias foreign debt. The fate of the nuclear power plant at Krsko in Slovenia has been a point of disagreement between the two countries. Croatia has depended on a portion of the power produced there, and Slovenia is anxious that the plant is unsafe and wishes to close it.

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro): In spite of the signature by Presidents Tudjman and Milosevic of the Bosnia accord, relations between the two countries are still difficult. A separate agreement on mutual recognition between the FR Yugoslavia and Croatia, which French officials had hoped would also be signed 14 December 1995, reportedly was delayed by continuing disagreement over how to divide the foreign assets of the former Yugoslavia. The threat of Croatian military action against eastern Slavonia is also a source of some tension, although not critical.



THE MILITARY:

The Army: At the time of the January 1992 cease-fire, the Croatian Army (HV) was comprised of around 100 brigades and 200,000 personnel. The force has been progressively demobilized, and a more modern force, organized along Western lines, is coming into being. At the end of 1995, it consisted of 70,000 men, including both professional and conscript brigades. This force could be expanded from a pool of around 150,000 reservists. Local area defense falls on a home defense force now being reduced from its mid-1995 level of some 70,000 men. This force has been assigned to man and patrol the border with Serb-occupied areas of Croatia.

Some seven of the regular brigades are designated National Guards. Each has consisted of 2,000 to 3,000 troops and has the best of available heavy equipment in the HV inventory. Each brigade has the highest degree of mobility, and each was reportedly key to the successful 1995 offensives against the Croatian Serbs.

The Croatian inventory includes about 300 tanks, 200 other armored vehicles, and 1,100 artillery pieces. An uncertain amount of additional equipment was captured from RSK forces, especially in August 1995 when the Croatian army overran a number of units of the RSK army.

The Air Force: The Croatian Air Force was founded soon after independence. The number of aircraft is limited. Types include MiG-21 MF and MiG-21 bis fighters, Antonov AN-2 biplanes (used for paratroop training and MEDEVAC), UTVA-75 light planes, and MIL Mi-8 helicopters.

The Navy: The bulk of the former Yugoslav Navy was officered by Croats and most remained in Croatian service after independence. The training schools of the former JMV have been taken over by the Croatian Navy, by far the most professional and potent of the former Yugoslav navies to emerge. The navy consists of many fast attack craft, Corvette class ships, landing ships, and mini-submarines.

Police and Paramilitary: Some 40,000 armed police units form the nucleus that will eventually be a 150,000-strong Croat Army. It still has war duty units that are organic to army brigades and are involved in operations. The police also include anti-terrorist units and a presidential guard. A black-shirted maverick paramilitary unit of some hundreds of men was organized in 1990-1991 by Dobroslav Paraga of the extreme right-wing Croatian Party of the Right. The unit is reportedly dissolved.



THE THREAT:

General: After the abrupt Croatian reoccupation of occupied Western Slavonia and Krajina in July-August 1995, rebel Serb-controlled territory was reduced to a thin strip of land in Eastern Slavonia. In a further agreement on 12 November 1995, Croatian Serbs conceded that this territory too would be returned to Croatian control over a one- to two-year transition period.

The status of Prevlaka, the point of Croatia which forms one side of the mouth of the Bay of Kotor, and of a strip of territory occupied by the Republika Srpska in Bosnia have been the subject of further discussions. Prevlaka's command of the only access to the important Montenegrin naval port at Kotor, and past shelling of Dubrovnik from neighboring areas of Bosnia, have encouraged consideration of an exchange of territories; however, an agreement was still pending at the end of 1995.

The signing of the Bosnia Peace Agreement on 14 December 1995, combined with successful resolution of the above two problems, would appear to remove any immediate threat of conflict. A breakdown of the Eastern Slavonia agreement could (but would not necessarily) involve conflict with the Yugoslav Army. A breakdown of the Bosnia Peace Agreement would be a greater threat, presenting the possibility of renewed hostilities with the Bosnian Serbs. However the successful Croat-Bosnian campaign of September-October 1995 substantially weakened the reputation of the Bosnian Serb Army as a formidable fighting force.

NOTES:



Chapter III

An Introduction to Serbo-Croat

GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION:

Serbo-Croat is considered one language with some differences between Serb and Croat pronunciation and usage. Two different alphabets are used: Serbians use Cyrillic script like Russian, and Croatians a Roman or Latin script like English. Both scripts are used in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Roman type script is used primarily in Croatia. Both scripts are shown below to allow the soldier to decipher signs and other printed matter. Croatian is presented later in the chapter. Listed below is Serb Cyrillic, then Croatian Roman, and then the pronunciation. Stress is too unpredictable to indicate.

Serbo-Croat Alphabet:

Serb	Croat	Phonetic	Pronunciation
Aa	Aa	ah	a in <u>f</u> ather
Бб	Bb	b	b in <u>b</u> ed
Цц	Cc	ts	ts in <u>c</u> ats
Чч	Cc	ch	ch in <u>ch</u> ease
Ћћ	Cc	tch	tch in <u>k</u> etchup
Дд	Dd	d	d in <u>d</u> oor
Џџ	DZdz	j	j in <u>j</u> eeep
Ђђ	Dd	dj	dg in <u>d</u> odge
Їѝ	Ee	dh	e in <u>b</u> et
Фф	Ff	f	f in <u>f</u> ire
Гг	Gg	g	g in <u>g</u> oose
Xx	Hh	(k)h	ch in <u>L</u> och Ness



Serb	Croat	Phonetic	Pronunciation
Ии	Ii	ee	ee in <u>ne</u> ed
Јј	Jj	y	y in <u>ye</u> s
Кк	Kk	k	k in <u>ki</u> d
Лл	Ll	l	l in <u>le</u> g
Љљ	LJlj	l'(y)	li in mil <u>li</u> on
Мм	Mm	m	m in <u>mo</u> on
Нн	Nn	n	n in <u>ni</u> ght
Њњ	NJnj	n'(y)	ny in can <u>ny</u> on
Оо	Oo	o	o in <u>o</u> pen
Пп	Pp	p	p in <u>p</u> age
Рр	Rr	r	r in <u>r</u> oom
Сс	Ss	s	s in <u>s</u> un
Шш	Ss	sh	sh in <u>sh</u> ip
Тт	Tt	t	t in <u>t</u> ime
Уу	Uu	oo	oo in spo <u>o</u> n
Вв	Vv	v	v in <u>v</u> an
Зз	Zz	z	z in <u>z</u> ulu
Жж	Zz	zh	s in <u>vi</u> sion

Special Caution: Only Croatian script and usage are presented below to save space. Be sensitive to this if attempting to communicate with Serbians or Montenegrans. You could, by using the Croatian usage, seem biased towards the Croat cause. One primary difference in usage is the Serbian variant of the words and phrases below will employ so-called “hard vowels” where the Croatian uses “soft vowels.” To give a word the Serbian pronunciation, you would normally say “eh” rather than “yeh.” An example of this is the Croatian mlijeko(*leeyehko*) versus the Serbian млеко (*mlechko*); brijeg (*breeyehg*) versus breg (*brehg*) and/or naprijed (*nahpreeyehd*) versus napred (*nahprehd*); ne razumijem (*neh rahzoomeyehm*) versus не разумем (*neh rahzsoomehm*).



Basic Phrases and Expressions:

English	Croat	Phonetic
Please	Molim	<i>moleem</i>
Thank you	Hvala	<i>hvahlah</i>
OK	U redu	<i>oo rehdo</i>
OK, thank you	Dobro, hvala	<i>dobro hvahlah</i>
Sorry	Zao mi je/Oprostitute/Izvinite	<i>zhaho mee yeh/ ohprohstiteh/eezveeheeteh</i>
Excuse me	Oprostitute/Izvinite	<i>ohprohstiteh/izvinite</i>
Good day	Dobar dan	<i>dobahr dahn</i>
Good Morning	Dobro jutro	<i>dobro yootro</i>
Good-bye	Zbogom	<i>zbogom</i>
Hello	Zdravo	<i>zdrahvo</i>
Big/Small	Veliko/Malo	<i>vehleeko/mahlo</i>
Right/Wrong	Tocno/Pogresno	<i>tochno/progeshno</i>
Yes/No	Da/Ne	<i>dah/neh</i>
Good/Bad	Dobro/Lose	<i>losheh</i>
Black/Blue	Crn/Plav	<i>tsern/plahv</i>
Green/Red	Zelen/Crven	<i>zshehn/tservehn</i>
White/Yellow	Bijel/Zut	<i>beyehlo/zhoot</i>
Man	Covjek/Muskarac	<i>chovyehk/mooshkakrahts</i>
Woman/Child	Zena/Rodaci	<i>porodeetsah/rodjahtsee</i>
Refugee	Izbjeglja	<i>eezhvehgleetsah</i>
East/West	Istok/Zapad	<i>eestok/zahpahd</i>
North/South	Sjever/Jug	<i>syehvehr/yoog</i>



English	Croat	Phonetic
Up/Down	Gore/Dolje	<i>goreh/dolyeh</i>
Left/Right	Lijevo/Desno	<i>leeyehvo/deshno</i>
Here/There	Ovdje/Tamo	<i>ovdjeh/tahmo</i>
Straight forward	Ravno/Pravo	<i>rahvno/pravo</i>
Near/Far	Blizu/Daleko	<i>Bleezoo/dahlenko</i>
Base	Baza	<i>Bahzah</i>
Barracks	Baraka	<i>Bahrahkah</i>
Camp	Logor/Tabor	<i>Logor/tahbor</i>
House	Kuca/Dom	<i>Kootchah/dom</i>
Airfield	Uzletiste/Aerodrom/ Zracna Luka	<i>Oozlehteeshteh/Ahrehrodrom/ zrahchnah lookah</i>
Road	Put/Cesta	<i>poot/tsestah</i>
Dirt Road	Seoski Put/Seoska/Cesta/Drum	<i>Seeohskee poot/ seeochskah/tshsah/droom</i>
Paved Road	Asfaltiran Put/Asfaltirana Cesta	<i>achfahlteerahn poot/tsestah ahsfahlteerahnah tsehstah</i>
Bridge	Most	<i>Most</i>
Car	Auto/Automobil/Kola	<i>ahooto/ahootomobeel/kolah</i>
Plane	Avion	<i>ahveeon</i>
Ship	Brod	<i>brod</i>
Trailer	Prikolica	<i>preekoleetshah</i>
Truck	Kamion/Teretno vozilo	<i>kahmeeon/tehrehtno vozeelo</i>
Tent	Sator	<i>shahtor</i>
Tree	Drvo/Stablo	<i>dervoh/stahbloh</i>
Village	Selo	<i>sehlo</i>
Path	Staza	<i>stahzah</i>



English	Croat	Phonetic
Square	Trg	<i>terg</i>
Border	Granica	<i>grahneetsah</i>
Mountains	Planine	<i>plahneeneh</i>
Forest	suma	<i>shoomah</i>
Valley	Dolina	<i>doleenah</i>
Hill	Brdo/Brijeg	<i>berdo/breeyehg</i>
Lake	Jezero	<i>jehzehro</i>
Ocean	Ocean	<i>otsehahn</i>
Sea	More	<i>moreh</i>
Meadow	Livada	<i>leevahdah</i>
River	Rijeka	<i>reeyehkah</i>
Rock	Stijena/Krs/Kamen	<i>steehnaah/kerah/kahmehn</i>
Days	Dani	<i>dahnee</i>
Hours/Minutes	Sati/Minute	<i>sahtee/meenooteh</i>
Week	Nedelja/Tjedan	<i>nedh'yehl'yah/tyedahn</i>
Now/Later	Sada/kasnije	<i>sahdah/kahsneeyeh</i>
Yesterday/Today	Jucer/Danas	<i>yoochehr/dahnahs</i>
Tomorrow	Sutra	<i>sootrah</i>



Days of the Week:

English	Croat	Phonetic
Monday	Ponedjeljak	<i>ponehdyehl'yahk</i>
Tuesday	Utorak	<i>ootorahk</i>
Wednesday	Srijeda	<i>sreeyehdah</i>
Thursday	Cetvrtak	<i>chehtvertahk</i>
Friday	Petak	<i>pehtahk</i>
Saturday	Subota	<i>soobatah</i>
Sunday	Nedjelja	<i>nehdyel'yah</i>

Numbers:

English	Croat	Phonetic
One	Jedan	<i>yehahn</i>
Two	Dva	<i>dvah</i>
Three	Tri	<i>tree</i>
Four	Cetiri	<i>chehteeree</i>
Five	Pet	<i>peht</i>
Six	Sest	<i>shehst</i>
Seven	Sedam	<i>sehdahm</i>
Eight	Osam	<i>osahm</i>
Nine	Devet	<i>dehveht</i>
Ten	Deset	<i>dehseht</i>
Eleven	Jedanaest	<i>yehdahnahehst</i>
Twelve	Dvanaest	<i>dvahnahehst</i>
Thirteen	Trinaest	<i>treenahehst</i>



English	Croat	Phonetic
Fourteen	Cetrnaest	<i>chehternahehst</i>
Fifteen	Petnaest	<i>pehtnahehst</i>
Sixteen	Sesnaest	<i>shehstnahehst</i>
Seventeen	Sedamnaest	<i>sehdahmnahehst</i>
Eighteen	Osamnaest	<i>osahmnahehst</i>
Nineteen	Devetnaest	<i>dehvehtnahehst</i>
Twenty	Dvadeset	<i>dvahdehseht</i>
Thirty	Trideset	<i>tredehseht</i>
Forty	Cetrdeset	<i>cheterdehseht</i>
Fifty	Pedeset	<i>pehdehseht</i>
Sixty	Sezdeset	<i>shehzdehseht</i>
Seventy	Sedamdeset	<i>sehdahmdehseht</i>
Eighty	Osamdeset	<i>osahmdehseht</i>
Ninety	Devedeset	<i>dehvehdehseht</i>
One Hundred	Sto	<i>sto</i>
One Thousand	Tisuca/Hiljada	<i>teesoochah/heel'yahdah</i>



Weapons and General Military Terms:

English	Croat	Phonetic
Ammunition	Municija	<i>mooneetsiyah</i>
Artillery	Artilerija	<i>ahrteelehreeyah</i>
Explosives	Eksploziv/Eksplozivna sredstva	<i>ehksplohzeev/ ehksplozeevnah srehdstvah</i>
Grenade	Rucna bomba	<i>roochnah bombah</i>
Knife	Noz	<i>nozh</i>
Rocket Launcher	Lansirna platforma/ (Nosac rafeta)	<i>lahnseernah plahtformah/ (nosahch rahkehtah)</i>
Mine/Mortar	Mina/Minobacac	<i>menah/meenobatsach</i>
Jeep	Dzip/Pinzgau	<i>jeep/peenzgahoo</i>
Cannon	Top	<i>tohp</i>
Missile	Projektil/Raketa	<i>proyehkteel/rahkehtah</i>
Pistol	Pistolj	<i>peeshtol'</i>
Rifle	Puska	<i>pooshkah</i>
Stronghold	Utvrdjena tocka/Uporiste	<i>ootverdijehnah tochkah/ ooporeeshitch</i>
Tank	Tenk	<i>tehnk</i>
Armored Personnel Carrier	Blindirano vozilo/ Blindirana kola	<i>bleendeerahnoh vohzeeloh/ bleendeerahnah kohlah</i>
Commander	Komandir	<i>komahndeer</i>
Enemy/Friend	Neprijatelj/Prijatelj	<i>nehpreeyahtehl'/preeyahtehl'</i>
Leader	Vodja	<i>vodjah</i>
Officer	Oficir	<i>ofeetseer</i>
Soldier	Vojnik	<i>voyneek</i>
Driver	Vozac/Sofer	<i>vohzahch/shohfehr</i>



English	Croat	Phonetic
Guard	Straza	<i>strahzhah</i>
Mechanic	Mehanicar	<i>mehhahneechahr</i>
Messenger	Kurir	<i>kooreer</i>
Pilot	Pilot	<i>peelot</i>



Common Phrases:

English	Croat	Phonetics
Do you speak...?	Da li govorite?	<i>Dah li govoreeteh?</i>
Anyone speak...?	Da li netko govori?	<i>dah lee nehtko govoree?</i>
I don't speak....	Je ne govorim....	<i>ja ne govoreem....</i>
Serbian/Croatian/Bosnian	Srpski/Hrvatski/Bosanski	<i>Serpskee/Hervahtskee/ Bohsanskee</i>
English/German	Engleski/Njemacki	<i>Ehnglehskee/Nyehmahchkee</i>
Russian	Ruski	<i>Rooskee</i>
What is your job?	Sto vam je posao?	<i>Shto vahm yeh pasaho?</i>
Where do you serve?	Gdje sluzite?	<i>gdye h sloozheete?</i>
Which group are you in?	U kojoj ste grupi?	<i>oo koyoo y steh groopee?</i>
Answer the questions!	Odgovorite na pitanja!	<i>odgovoreeteh nah peetahn'yah!</i>
What is your name?	Kako se zovete?	<i>kahko seh zovehteh?</i>
Where are you from?	Odakle ste?	<i>odahkleh steh?</i>
Do you understand?	Da li razumijete?	<i>Dah lee rahzoo meeyeteh?</i>
I don't understand.	Ne razumijem.	<i>neh rahzoo meeyehm.</i>
How much/many?	Koliko?	<i>Koleeko?</i>
Please, slowly.	Molim, polako.	<i>moleem, polahko.</i>
Repeat it!	Kazite to jos jednom/ponovite!	<i>kahzheeteh to yoush yehdnom/pohnohveete!</i>
Where is your unit?	Gdje je vasa jedinica?	<i>gdhey yeh vahshah yehdeeneetsah?</i>



Commands/Directions:

English	Croat	Phonetics
Come here!	Dodite ovamo!	<i>dodjeeteh ovahmo!</i>
Come with me!	Dodite sa mnom!	<i>dodjeeteh sah mnom!</i>
Take me (to)....	Odvedite me (do)....	<i>odvehdeeteh meh (do)....</i>
Follow our orders!	Slijedite naredjenja!	<i>sleeyehdeeteh nahrehdjehnyah!</i>
Follow me!	Slijedite me!	<i>sleeyehdeeteh meh!</i>
Wait here!	Cekajte ovdje!	<i>checkieteh ovdye!</i>
Let us pass!	Pustite nas da prodemo!	<i>poosteeteh nahs dah prohdjehmo!</i>
Shut up!	Sutite!	<i>Shooteeteh!</i>
Be Quiet!	Tisina!	<i>teesheegah!</i>
Line Up!	Stanite u red!	<i>stanite u rehd!</i>
Stay here!	Ostanite ovdje!	<i>ostahneetch ovdye!</i>
Hurry up!	Pozurite! Brzo!	<i>pozhooreeteh! berzo!</i>
Slow down!	Polako!	<i>polahko!</i>
Move! (forward)	Naprijed!	<i>nahpreeyed!</i>
Move! (further)	Dalje!	<i>dahl'yeh!</i>
Stay where you are! (there)	Cekajte tamo!/Stojte tamo!	<i>chekkaheeteh tahmoh!/ stoheeteh tahmoh!</i>
Don't move!	Nemojte se micati!	<i>nehmoyteh seh meetsahtee!</i>
Stop!	Stojte!	<i>stoyteh!</i>
Stop, or I will Shoot/fire!	Stojte/stanite ili pucam!	<i>stoyteh/stahneeteh eele poothahm!</i>
Keep away!	Ni koraka dalje!	<i>nee korahkah dahl'yeh!</i>
Stay where you are! (here)	Stojte tu!	<i>stoyteh too!</i>



English	Croat	Phonetics
Lie down!	Legnite dolje!	<i>lehgneeteh dolyeh!</i>
Get Up!	Ustanite!	<i>oostahneeteh!</i>
Warning!	Paznja!	<i>pahzhn'yah!</i>
Watch Out!	Pazie!	<i>pahzeeteh!</i>
Open/Close	Otvorite/Zatvorite	<i>otvoreeteh/zahtvoreeteh</i>
Are you carrying a weapon?	Imate li oruzje?	<i>eemahteh lee oroozhyyeh?</i>
Put your weapons down!	Oruzje dolje!	<i>oroozhyyeh dolyeh!</i>
Drop your weapons!	Odlozite oruzje!	<i>odlozheeteh oroozhyyeh!</i>
Don't shoot.	Nemojte pucati.	<i>nehmoyteh pootsahtee.</i>
You are a prisoner!	Vi ste zarobljenik!	<i>vee steh zahrobl'yehneek!</i>
Surrender!	Predajte se!	<i>prehdaheeteh seh!</i>
Hands Up!	Ruke u vis!	<i>rookeh oo vees!</i>
Don't be frightened.	Nemojte se bojati!	<i>nehmoyteh seh bo-yahtee!</i>
We are here to help you!	Zelimo vam pomoci!	<i>zhehleemo vahm pomotchee!</i>
Ok, no problem.	U redu, nema probema.	<i>oo rehdoos, nehmah. problemah.</i>
We must search you!	Moramo vas pretresti!	<i>morahmo vahs prehtrehstee!</i>

NOTES:



CHAPTER IV

Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP) for Supporting the Peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina

TOPIC: Pre-Deployment Training.

DISCUSSION: Training of U.S. Army soldiers participating in these missions include training to prepare and sustain the force in the performance of its mission. Pre-deployment training covers subjects that pertain to mission accomplishment. It is given at home station and includes training in both individual and collective tasks tailored to meet the needs of the units identified to support the mission. During this period of training, it is essential that all personnel who will participate in the mission are available for the training.

LESSON(s): Suggested training requirements include the following individual and collective tasks.

INDIVIDUAL TASKS

- * Marksmanship
- * Customs and Basic Language Phrases
- * Survival Skills (including actions if kidnapped)
- * Observation and Reporting Procedures
- * Vehicle, Aircraft, Water Craft, Weapon, Uniform, and Insignia Identification
- * Field Sanitation
- * Rules of Engagement (ROE)
- * Safety (Integrated Training)
- * Stress Management
- * Identification of Mines and Handling Procedures
- * First Aid and Evacuation Procedures
- * Terrorism Prevention Skills
- * Reaction to Hostage Situations
- * Physical Security (Prevention of Pilferage and Theft)
- * Land Navigation/Range Estimation
- * Handling of Detainees
- * RTO Procedures



COLLECTIVE TASKS

- * OP/CP Operations (Observe and Report)
- * UN Reporting Formats
- * Slingload Operations
- * Mounted and Dismounted Patrolling
- * TOC Operations
- * Patrolling in Urban Terrain

SPECIALTY TASKS

- * Combat Lifesaver
- * Field Sanitation Specialist
- * Generator Operator
- * Vehicle Operator
- * Mail Handler



TOPIC: Situational Training Considerations.

DISCUSSION: Units will encounter situations for which they normally do not train. These situations will present challenges to the leaders and generate confusion and stress for soldiers.

LESSON(s):

- ★ Develop situational training exercises to prepare soldiers for unexpected problems and dilemmas.
- ★ The unit commander must prepare the proper responses for their soldiers. These responses are a method to express the commander's intent for the operation.
- ★ Turn the responses into battle drills so that the unexpected situations become routine operations for the soldier.

Some examples are:

- Receive appeal for medical assistance.
- Civilian criminal is apprehended.
- Crowd mobs food distribution truck or center.
- Land mine is discovered.
- Sniper fires.
- Dead body is found.
- UN relief worker asks for transportation on military vehicle(s).
- A soldier is taken hostage or kidnapped.
- Convoy encounters a belligerent checkpoint.



TOPIC: Mine and Booby Trap Awareness.

DISCUSSION: Mine and booby trap education for soldiers deploying to foreign countries is one of our greatest challenges. There are over 2,700 different types of mines and fuse combinations in the world today. Land mines and booby traps are a constant threat during peacekeeping and peace enforcement operations.

LESSON(s):

- * All soldiers need to know how to identify, mark, and report the presence of minefields.
- * Expect constant changes in local mine warfare techniques.
- * Never attempt to disarm a land mine; report its location through your chain of command.
- * Do not move over the most obvious and easiest ground without first checking it for mines.
- * Never pull, or cut any wire, taut or slack, without first examining both ends. It is preferable that you do not touch the wire while examining it.
- * In convoys, the lead vehicle should proof the route of march. Use sand bags, flak vests, steel plates, or lumber to protect crew. Limit the number of personnel in the vehicle.
- * A mine or suspicious object immediate action drill is: **WARN THOSE IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY, DETERMINE LIMITS OF THE MINEFIELD, MARK THE LIMITS OF THE MINEFIELD, REPORT TO HIGHER, and AVOID.** In areas which may be mined, always move with eyes open and treat with suspicion any object, natural or artificial, which appears out of place in its surrounding. If a soldier is wounded from a mine, use the following casualty immediate action drill. One person clears a route to the casualty. **LOOK, PROBE, DETECT.** Clear the area immediately around the casualty. Administer essential first aid. Remove the casualty from the minefield using a cleared route. Administer additional first aid. Evacuate the casualty as soon as possible.



TOPIC: Force Protection.

DISCUSSION: The ultimate objective of all commanders is to accomplish the mission with minimal loss of personnel, equipment, and supplies. UN peace agreements offer little protection from renewed factional fighting, random acts of violence, lawlessness, or terrorism. Soldiers face the prospect of confronting armed belligerents who only respond to the threat, or use, of force. Soldiers need access to armored protection and secure living and fighting positions. The constant threat of violence demands necessary countermeasures to protect the force. Terrorism is a constant threat. It is one of the major threats to U.S. forces.

LESSON(s): Some key force protection functions are:

- * Survivability of personnel and equipment
- * Battlefield hazard protection
- * Identification, friend or foe (IFF)
- * Operations Security (OPSEC)
- * Physical Security
- * Evacuation Plans
- * Safety
- * Health Services (Personal Hygiene)
- * Intelligence Reporting and Dissemination
- * ROE

TOPIC: Security of the Force.

DISCUSSION: Given the nature of the situation, U.S. forces can expect to be exposed to a belligerent force in a hostile environment. As a result, force protection for a deployed force must be a high priority and require similar considerations to those same threats posed to traditional combat operations. In this volatile, dynamic environment, security requirements will need continuous refinement or modification to adapt to the changing situation.

LESSON(s): Security procedures should be established and then reviewed on a regular basis. Maintain the highest level of security procedures possible even if the UN requirements are much lower or easier to maintain.



TOPIC: Personal Awareness.

DISCUSSION: The single most proactive anti-terrorism measure is individual awareness--by soldiers on guard, while moving individually, and while operating as a unit. When combined with appropriate physical security measures, individual awareness and actions will defeat the terrorist plans.

LESSON(s): The following procedures have proven effective in operations other than war where a significant terrorist threat exists:

- * Soldiers must look for things out of place, for example, packages left unattended, the same car parked near the front gate for an extended period of time, or the same person standing on a street corner daily.
- * Reinforce individual security awareness by reminding soldiers to report suspicious activities and out-of-place objects.
- * Use tactical versus an administrative posture when moving off-post as a unit or during individual travel.
- * Limit the access to information about planned events, to include personnel movements and recreational activities.
- * Employ security measures in unpredictable, random fashion, including security checks outside perimeters.
- * Maintain an adequate rapid response force.
- * Ensure soldiers understand the ROE.
- * Commanders must promote ROE awareness.
- * Impose substantial limitations on off-post travel.
- * Employ helicopters during hours of darkness to conduct random patrols along perimeters.
- * Ensure soldiers remain alert, do not establish a routine, and keep a low profile.



TOPIC: Sniper Threat.

DISCUSSION: Whether manning an observation post, conducting a patrol, or simply crossing an exposed area, a great threat to a soldier's personal safety is the sniper whose harassment of the intervening force is a routine fact of daily life. The bullet from a sniper's high-power rifle passes easily through lumber and concrete blocks.

LESSON(s):

- * Units must take precautions to minimize the threat of snipers.
- * Develop a response technique for soldiers to use against snipers.
- * Designate specific weapon systems or soldiers to constantly scan for snipers.
- * Clear or occupy all buildings around checkpoints and OPs to eliminate potential sniper positions.
- * Adequate barriers and shields must be constructed around checkpoints and OPs to protect soldiers.
- * Shields and screens can be used in cantonment areas to block a sniper's vision as he scans for targets.
- * Individuals should stay away from windows or hang blankets over the windows to protect individuals inside.
- * The ROE needs to give specific instructions on how to react to sniper fire. It should address any restrictions on weapons used to engage snipers.
- * Units can use specific weapons and teams, such as sniper teams, to eliminate the sniper and minimize collateral damage of civilian casualties.



TOPIC: Information Gathering.

DISCUSSION: Belligerent parties may perceive information gathering as a hostile act. Intelligence operations may, therefore, destroy the trust that the parties may have in the withdrawal force. However, it is reasonable to assume that the parties will pursue their divergent aims by exploiting the presence of the withdrawal force. They may even attempt to deceive it from time to time. Circumstances may place the force under direct attack. Such attacks may come from one of the parties to the agreement, or from extremist elements acting independently. This poses a serious problem, but whatever the circumstances, the withdrawal force needs information. If the commander cannot use the full range of his national intelligence resources, he must, at a minimum, have their products.

LESSON(s):

- ★ Every item of operational information becomes important during this type of operation.
- ★ Members of the withdrawal force must be information-conscious at all times.
- ★ Soldiers must remain constantly alert to what takes place around them and to any change or inconsistency in the behavior, attitude, and activities of the military and civilian populace.



TOPIC: Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield (IPB).

DISCUSSION: The IPB process continues to provide commanders and staffs a logical and systematic frame of reference from which critical analysis and viable courses of action can be developed. Uniqueness of conducting Operations other than War (OOTW) operations has rendered some of the traditional IPB products (warfighting templates) nonapplicable. Review both FM 34-130 and FM 100-20 to assist in IPB for OOTW.

LESSON(s):

- ★ During OOTW, the IPB process is still a valuable tool used by both commanders and staffs as a framework for organizing the thought processes and in analyzing the situation.
- ★ The IPB process is flexible enough that soldiers can substitute or eliminate portions of the process according to situational needs.
- ★ IPB for peace enforcement operations should include:
 - Key terrain and Lines of Communications (LOCs).
 - Cross-country mobility.
 - Ethnic and Religious lines of confrontation.
 - Combatants' disposition and strength.
 - Identify the tactical centers of gravity.
 - Human Intelligence (HUMINT).



TOPIC: Photo Support.

DISCUSSION: Ground and aerial photographs of urban areas enhance the commander's intelligence picture. If taken well ahead of time, photos of key facilities, intersections, staging areas and potential trouble spots from both air and ground levels can be stored and later disseminate to all levels of command for planning purposes. Before Operation JUST CAUSE in Panama, U.S. patrols used video cameras to document hostile actions by the Panamanian Defense Force (PDF) soldiers. The presence of the video camera helped to discourage hostile acts and harassment of U.S. forces. If there is a need to take photographs to enhance intelligence efforts, take them discreetly.

LESSON(s):

- ★ Use photo assets to give commanders updated views of areas of operation. This will assist them and their staffs in the planning process.
- ★ Helicopters are good platforms for photography and route reconnaissance missions.
- ★ Use video cameras to film convoy routes and use the film during convoy briefings and rehearsals.
- ★ Consider using Remotely Piloted Vehicles (RPVs) instead of helicopters during operations because of the threat of hostile fire.
- ★ Use video cameras to document violations of peace agreements.

TOPIC: Use of Standardized Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIRs) Checklist.

DISCUSSION: Units dramatically improve their nontraditional intelligence collection efforts by developing detailed PIR checklists. In OOTW, PIR may be considerably different than normally expected in a combat environment.

LESSON(s):

- ★ Use of a standardized checklist can greatly enhance the intelligence collection effort and minimize trainup time.
- ★ Units presented with nontraditional intelligence requirements should develop detailed checklists to ensure the collection effort is standardized and complete.



TOPIC: Area Assessment Checklist.

DISCUSSION: A standardized checklist can enhance the intelligence collection effort and minimize trainup time for S2 sections. The area assessment checklist below was developed by U.S. forces during Operation RESTORE HOPE in Somalia to enhance the intelligence collection effort during OOTW. For additional guidance, see Appendix **BFM 41-10, Civil Affairs Operations.**

LESSON(s): Use the following checklist as a guide to develop a standardized checklist.

- ★ Where are the refugees originally from?
 - What is the size of the original population?
 - What is the size of the area and population that the village services in the surrounding countryside?
 - What is the size of the refugee population?
 - Why did they come here?
 - What is the relationship of the village with the surrounding villages? Are they related?
 - Do they support each other?
 - Are they hostile towards each other?
 - Is any portion of the village population discriminated against?
- ★ What is the food and water status of the village?
 - Where do they get their food?
 - What other means of subsistence is available?
 - Are the villagers farmers or herders?
 - What is the status of their crops/herds?
 - What is the quality of the water source?
- ★ What is the medical status of the village?
 - What services are available in the village?
 - What is the location of the nearest medical facility?
 - Is there evidence of illness and/or starvation?
 - What portion of the population is affected?
 - What is the death rate?
 - What diseases are reported in the village?
- ★ What civilian organization exist in the village? Who are their leaders?



- ★ What civil/military organizations exist in the village?
Who are their leaders?
- ★ What organization/leadership element does the general population seem to support or trust the most?
Which organization seems to have the most control in the village?
- ★ What UN relief agencies operate in the village?
Who are their representatives?
What services do they provide?
What portion of the population do they service?
Do they have an outreach program for the surrounding countryside?
- ★ What is the security situation in the village?
What element(s) is the source of the problems?
What types and quantities of weapons are in the village?
What are the locations of minefields?
- ★ What commercial or business activities are present in the village? What services or products do they produce?
- ★ Determine the groups in the village that are in the most in need.
What are their numbers?
Where did they come from?
How long have they been there?
What are their specific needs?
- ★ What civic employment projects would the village leaders like to see started?
- ★ Determine the number of families in the village.
What are their names (family)?
How many in each family?
- ★ What food items are available in the local market?
What are the cost of these items?
Are relief supplies being sold in the market?
If so, what items, what is their source, and what is the price?
- ★ What skilled labor or services are available in the village (non-HRA)?
- ★ What is the size of any transient population in the village? Where did they come from and how long have they been there?



TOPIC: Patrols.

DISCUSSION: Patrols can be either overt or covert. All the normal principles of combat patrolling apply. Whether patrols should follow the overt methods of peacekeepers must be determined by the commander based on the situation. Given the intent of forces supporting the withdrawal of peacekeepers, patrols should operate as openly as the situation allows. Force protection, as always, is a major consideration. Units will have to conduct patrols for reconnaissance, surveillance, perimeter security, and to protect airfields. Units will have to conduct security patrols around airfields to keep SAMS out of range of arriving aircraft.

LESSON(s):

- * Use the normal combat patrolling techniques and procedures during operations.
- * Apply aggressive patrolling tactics to deter hostile acts by the belligerent forces.



TOPIC: Fire Support Considerations.

DISCUSSION: During operations to support the withdrawal of peacekeepers, the primary fire support mission is counterfire operations. Counterfire in mountainous terrain has the same basic considerations as any other operation. There are some specific considerations because of the terrain and likely threat.

LESSON(s): Fire support considerations for withdrawal operations are:

- ★ Select sites for the firefinder radars that are on prominent terrain. This is necessary to get the screening crest as low as possible. If the Q-36 radar needs to be placed in a city or town, it may have to be air-lifted onto the top of a building to gain coverage of the surrounding area.
- ★ Redundant overlap coverage of firefinder systems may be required. It is difficult to obtain a low and consistent screening crest in mountainous terrain. Too low of a screening crest drives the search beam into the ground. Too high of a screening crest allows the belligerents to fire under the beam and avoid detection. The Q-36 system will not accept more than a 30-mil variance in the screening crest. The Q-37 radar system will not accept more than a 54-mil variance.
- ★ Ensure that firefinder radars in the area do not face one another and radiate at the same time. This causes interference and emissions burnout, resulting in equipment failure. If radars need to face one another to accomplish the mission, coordinate to ensure they do not radiate at the same time.
- ★ Use digital radar maps to minimize the time required for height correction of the weapon system. Digital maps allow the firefinder systems to initially locate weapon systems to within 250 meters. This allows the operator to make only two or three visual altitude adjustments to accurately locate the weapon system.
- ★ Mountainous areas have unique weather conditions that affect ballistics drastically. Wind speed and direction can vary considerably depending on datum plane and which side of the mountain you occupy. Frequent meteorological (MET) messages are essential, and the FDO should consider registering to improve accuracy.
- ★ Consider angle of fall in each fire mission to determine the best method of engagement and unit to fire. When firing against the opposite slope of a ridge or mountain, angle of fall can be critical to successful target engagement. When shooting low angle, large-range probable errors may be caused by the terrain.



TOPIC: Suppression of Artillery.

DISCUSSION: The suppression of artillery used to harass population centers and airfields will be a formidable task during peace operations. It cannot be suppressed by air power alone. When faced with an air threat and counter-battery threat, belligerents will seek to protect their artillery by exploiting its high mobility (especially the mortars) and using concealment offered by terrain. Weapons may be deployed individually, rather than in batteries. Weapons may re-deploy from one camouflaged position to another after firing a few rounds. Weapons may be located in populated areas such as near schools, hospitals or other restricted fire areas. This complicates the delivery of counter-battery fire through fear of inflicting civilian casualties and collateral damage.

LESSON(s):

- ★ Use precision-guided munitions or attack helicopters to conduct counter-battery fire to reduce unnecessary collateral damage.
- ★ Deploy artillery with the withdrawal force. Besides counter-battery fire, it can fire illumination and smoke rounds if needed.
- ★ Deploy firefinder radars to support suppression of combatant artillery and to document violations of cease-fire agreements and fix blame for damage and civilian casualties. This information can be passed to the media (if approved by commander) to give an accurate portrayal of the situation to the world.



TOPIC: Mine Warfare Operations.

DISCUSSION: Operation RESTORE HOPE demonstrated the requirement for accurate prediction, detection, removal, proofing, cleared route marking, and area clearance of landmines during OOTW. Whenever soldiers enter areas where others have fought, they will encounter large numbers of unexploded ordnance and inevitably operate in unmarked and uncleared mined areas. In Somalia, it was not unusual for children to bring unexploded ordnance to soldiers nor was it uncommon for patrols to find minefields or caches of ammunition.

LESSON(s):

- ★ Landmines will continue to be a significant threat to future force projection operations and operations other than war. In every major peacekeeping arena from Cambodia to Bosnia, mines and fabricated explosives continue to take a toll on troops and civilians.
- ★ Units should train on detection, removal, cleared route marking, proofing and area clearance operations. Develop unit drills for dealing with mines and unexploded ordnance.
- ★ Heavy mine-clearing capability, such as mine plows and Mine-Clearing Line Charge (MICLICs), may not be appropriate during OOTW when MSR road surfaces should not be destroyed.
- ★ Exploitation of HUMINT is a good source of information of suspected minefield locations.
- ★ Look for signs of mining activities, which include: dead animals, craters, blown vehicles, disturbed soil, etc.



TOPIC: Checkpoints.

DISCUSSION: Checkpoints are often scenes of violence or have the threat of violence. Leaders must take this into consideration when preparing personnel to man checkpoints. The rules of engagement must be clear, but flexible to accommodate rapid changes in any situation that may develop. During Operation PROVIDE COMFORT in northern Iraq, one type of checkpoint used was called a “flying checkpoint.” Mobile units, usually consisting of truck-mounted infantry, combat engineers, and TOW vehicles overwatched by attack helicopters, would move forward to key intersections in areas where armed Iraqi or guerrilla fighters were known to operate and would set up hasty roadblocks to disrupt unauthorized or unwanted military activity. This mission always required designating soldiers to detain and search intruders, a sizeable element to overwatch the checkpoint, air cover on station, mobile mortar support, and a quick reinforcement force of TOW and infantry carriers that could extract or reinforce the flying checkpoint.

LESSON(s):

- ★ Be imaginative while operating in an OOTW; develop tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) that can be applied to anticipated situations.
- ★ Ensure that checkpoints are designed so that only the minimum number of soldiers are exposed at any given time and that they are overwatched by automatic weapons when they are exposed.
- ★ Make reinforcement and counterattack plans and rehearse them.
- ★ Develop situational exercises to train soldiers on how to conduct checkpoint procedures. Included are a few examples of these situational exercises:

SITUATION	RESPONSE (A TECHNIQUE)
Receive Sniper Fire	Take cover; employ smoke, protect wounded; identify location of sniper; REPORT; respond IAW ROE.
Projectiles Thrown	REPORT; protect self/others; do not throw objects back.
Imminent Harm	Protect yourself/others; use force IAW ROE; REPORT.
Civilian Casualty	REPORT; provide first aid.
Drive-By Shooting	Take cover; REPORT; respond with force IAW ROE.



TOPIC: Convoy Vulnerability.

DISCUSSION: UN convoys are routinely attacked by belligerents. Convoys are vulnerable to long-range fire from manpacked ATGMs and light, mobile, direct-fire artillery. The main threat for convoys is likely to be an ambush. Clearing routes, even by ground reconnaissance, is likely to be of limited value, given the use of remotely controlled mines, demolitions, and perhaps mines remotely delivered by multiple rocket launchers. In steep terrain with heavily wooded slopes, with careful preparation, it will always be possible to spring an ambush. The traditional answer of placing troops on the high ground will not serve to protect the convoys. Convoys will have to be task-organized to provide their own resources for protection and immediate counterattack. Large numbers of dismounted anti-tank weapons and automatic small arms can do considerable damage in a short-range ambush. Suppressive fire and infantry counterattack by the convoy escort and supporting helicopters is likely to be countered by the use of prepositioned smoke pots and antipersonnel mines to enable the ambushers to slip away.

LESSON(s):

- * All convoys should be escorted by an armor heavy advance guard force to detect ambushes, breach obstacles, detect mines, and to possibly deter attacks by belligerents.
- * Position the advance guard three to five kilometers ahead of the main body.
- * Consider using Remotely Piloted Vehicles (RPVs) and helicopters to over-fly the route in advance of the convoy.
- * The main body should also be led by armored vehicles and every third or fourth vehicle should be a fighting vehicle.
- * Minimize the use of trailers in the convoy. Trailers hinder the mobility of the convoy and its ability to react to ambushes.
- * A strong reserve force or rear guard should trail the convoy to respond if the convoy is attacked.
- * The rear guard should also be armor heavy to discourage attacks.
- * Convoys should be totally self contained. Convoys must have additional fuel, food, maintenance, recovery, medical, and their own indirect fire support assets.
- * Attack helicopters should be used to overwatch convoy routes and to assist the advance guard to force their way through belligerent checkpoints.
- * The convoy commander should be in the second or third vehicle in the main body.
- * Maintain convoy integrity and dispersion at all times.
- * Conduct a thorough IPB and route reconnaissance to determine the location of belligerent checkpoints.
- * Do not bring the main body of the convoy into the gauntlet of obstacles at belligerent checkpoints until the belligerents have permitted advanced guard of the convoy to move through the checkpoint. This gives the main body the flexibility to maneuver if attacked.
- * Have communications between all vehicles and have redundant communications between the advance guard and the main body.
- * Be aware that the belligerents may track the convoys along their routes and will want to verify the number of vehicles in the convoy at each checkpoint.



TOPIC: Convoy Debrief Checklist.

DISCUSSION: The use of a standardized checklist can greatly enhance the intelligence collection effort and minimize trainup time. Units presented with nontraditional intelligence requirements should develop a detailed checklist to ensure the completeness and standardization of the collection effort.

LESSON(s): Use a convoy checklist to debrief convoy personnel to ensure the standardization of the intelligence collection effort. Use the following checklist as an example.

- ★ Use a SALUTE report when reporting the size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment of belligerents seen during a convoy.
- ★ Report any changes in road conditions (pot holes, collapsed culverts, damaged bridges).
- ★ Report acts of violence directed toward the convoy (aiming of weapons, rock throwing, location and number of personnel).
- ★ Report incidents of hostile intent by civilians directed toward the convoy (shouting, jeering, impeding operations, number of personnel, nature of incident, location).
- ★ Report incidents of shots fired at or around a convoy (location, number of personnel, type weapons, action taken, casualties).
- ★ Report incidents of convoys being stopped by or harassed by roadblocks (location, number of personnel, nature of incident, action taken).
- ★ Report thefts from convoys (items taken, description of thief, location, action taken).

TOPIC: Direct Fire during MOUT Operations.

DISCUSSION: Direct fire support, even from just a block away, is very difficult to control. During Operation JUST CAUSE, mechanized forces, tasked to provide fire support, were told by a brigade that the light infantry force had cleared a tall hotel building only to the second floor. In fact, the infantry force had cleared to the tenth floor and was fighting a counter-sniper engagement. Seeing this fire and apparently some weapons protruding, the mechanized forces began to suppress. This drew return fire from the friendly light force.

LESSON(s):

- ★ All units must have routine techniques for conspicuously marking cleared rooms, floors, and buildings as they progress through an urban area.
- ★ Marking procedures must be automatic, practiced, and discernable at night. Soldiers must be able to understand these procedures with limited preparation time.
- ★ During MOUT operations, units should develop a numbering and marking system for all buildings and landmarks to simplify coordination of maneuver and supporting fires.



TOPIC: Use of Underground Sewer Systems.

DISCUSSION: Many towns have sewage systems or underground passages for electric or telephone cables. Some cities also have underground railways or rivers. It is important for both attacker and defender to be aware of and assess the tactical value of such underground systems. If belligerents have difficulties crossing checkpoints, they may decide to go under it via the city's sewer system. This can be a way for belligerents to circumvent checkpoints, until the UN force obtains diagrams or maps of the underground passageways and either closes or blocks them.

LESSON(s):

- ★ Use engineers to emplace mines, booby traps, barbed wire, trip flares, or other obstacles to deter use of the sewer system.
- ★ If necessary, remove manhole covers, lower lights on wires, and maintain a 24-hour watch over the open holes. Use 20-minute shifts to maintain soldier alertness.
- ★ Be prepared to conduct reconnaissance and surveillance of underground facilities.

TOPIC: Clearing Multi-story Buildings.

DISCUSSION: Doctrine dictates that multi-story buildings should be cleared from the top down. But in a builtup area of modern cities, rooftops often become death traps because of their exposure to taller buildings. As units assemble on a roof prior to entering a building, they can become easy targets for a sniper firing from another building which may be only a few feet away.

LESSON(s):

- ★ Treat rooftops as danger areas.
- ★ Maintain dispersion and cover while on rooftops. Designate weapon systems to provide covering and suppressive fire if needed.
- ★ Expect the possibility that one sniper might be luring soldiers into the sights of another sniper in a nearby building.
- ★ Don't let your counter-sniper drills lead you into another sniper's kill zone. Vary your counter-sniper tactics.



TOPIC: Urban Communications.

DISCUSSION: Operations in urban areas have demonstrated how easily VHF radios are screened and their ranges are reduced. As a consequence, radios must be carefully located to maximize their effectiveness. Retrans stations and remoting of antennas to high ground are methods to maximize VHF radios.

LESSON(s):

- ★ Use the upper end of the VHF band and high power switches on radios to improve communications.
- ★ Commanders must be prepared to encounter difficulty in establishing and maintaining communication. They must set limited objectives, covering a small area, and plan for the frequent relocating of rebroadcast stations to ensure communications.
- ★ Use ground and heliborne retrans stations to maintain communications.
- ★ If time and the battle situation allow, maximum use should be made of the civilian telephone system, if it is operational.
- ★ Electronic warfare may play a major part in the urban environment.



TOPIC: Use of Weapons in an Urban Environment.

DISCUSSION: Within the confines of house-to-house fighting, all infantry weapons are of value if correctly used. However, a knowledge of house construction is necessary to avoid endangering oneself, fellow soldiers, or innocent bystanders. For example, attempting to fire through the ceiling of a room to neutralize the occupants of the floor above or below may be disastrous if the house has concrete floors. Similarly, to throw a fragmentation grenade into a room with wooden or plaster walls is equally self defeating. Soldiers in peace operations should avoid unnecessary noncombatant casualties and damage to property. If the situation is not life threatening, negotiation, persuasion, and show of force should be used before violence is applied.

LESSON(s):

- ★ The sniper rifle can best be used to pick off belligerent leaders or key individuals and to keep armored vehicles buttoned up. Also it can be used effectively in a counter-sniper role.
- ★ Machine guns are the main supporting weapon in urban fighting. Approximately 100 rounds of 7.62mm can create a hole one foot in diameter in a brick wall 20 inches thick. Another 300 rounds can enlarge the hole to two feet by shifting the point of aim and firing in a spiral method.
- ★ The 60-mm mortar is effective in providing smoke and can be fired low angle against the sides of buildings to achieve a shorter range than would otherwise be possible. The HE round is invaluable for firing over buildings and reaching dug-in belligerents in gardens and similar types of enclosed cover.
- ★ The grenade is a basic tool for house and room clearance. The destructive effect is determined by the type of construction in the structure. Grenade launchers are also extremely valuable in urban areas because of the variety of rounds available.
- ★ The LAW and AT-4 antitank weapons have a primary purpose of disabling or killing lightly armored vehicles. They can be fired through windows or doors to eliminate snipers. HEAT rounds are unsuitable for making entry holes through brick or concrete walls.
- ★ Claymore mines are well suited for protective obstacles not only above ground but also on rooftops and in underground facilities such as sewers and subways. They cannot breach wire obstacles such as chain-link fence.



TOPIC: Converting an Urban Structure into a Strongpoint.

DISCUSSION: Belligerents are likely to convert houses or buildings into a strongpoint. A platoon-size strongpoint will comprise one or two sturdy buildings, with basements or semi-basements. These are usually located at crossroads, on street corners, or overlooking a bridge or open ground such as parks and squares. The aim is to maximize fields of fire and to provide multi-tiered layers of fire. The basic building blocks of a strongpoint defense are:

LESSON(s):

- ★ Adapt the building for multi-layered fire. Most weapons, including antitank and medium machine guns, will be on the ground floor and in the semi-basement. Snipers and automatic riflemen (with grenades and RPGs) will fire from upper stories. Attics can be used for mortar positions and for air defense weapons (heavy machine guns and hand-held SAMS).
- ★ Doors and windows are blocked with sand bags, bricks or earth filled furniture. Firing is done from openings created in the sandbags or cut through walls. False openings are created to draw fire, real ones being covered by suitably painted plywood when not in use.
- ★ Floors and firing positions are reinforced to reduce the effects of collapse as a result of shell fire. Floors are covered with up to 1.5 meters of earth or two layers of sandbags.
- ★ Stairways are removed to complicate enemy clearing. Internal movement between floors is done by using ladders. Outside fire escapes should be blocked with wire or booby traps.
- ★ To reduce the effect of flame attack, combustible materials are removed or covered with earth. Shields can be placed in front of openings. Underground shelters should have 15-20 centimeter high walls of earth in front of their entrances to stop napalm.
- ★ Basements, storerooms, medical points, and command posts are made into shelters against bombardment. Every underground facility must have at least two exits. The exits should go in different directions, with at least one in the form of a covered connecting passage whose exit is beyond the possible distance of collapsing rubble (i.e., two thirds the height of the nearest building).
- ★ Ground floor exits are given blast-proof protection and lead to a communications trench.



***TOPIC:* Correct and timely SALUTE reporting is crucial.**

DISCUSSION: The mission of any U.S. peacekeeping soldier is to observe and report. This requirement creates the demand for all soldiers regardless of rank to observe and report activities considered hostile or unusual to the sovereignty of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM). Commanders and leaders continually remind soldiers of the importance of timely information reporting. Several examples exist where SALUTE reporting and timely information flow continues to be a challenge.

24 March 1994: Scout patrol made contact with a Serbian patrol. Incident was not reported back to Operation ABLE SENTRY until debrief occurred 24 hours later.

28 March 1994: Two UN Civilian Police were detained by a Serbian border patrol. Location of the detention was inside the country of Serbia across from the Swedish sector. A U.S. patrol witnessed the deployment of the Swedish reserve platoon and a Serbian Response force. A standoff occurred between the two forces with both sides pointing weapons at each other. While the situation was resolved peacefully, the U.S. patrol failed to immediately report the incident through U.S. channels. A 24-hour delay occurred before the TF commander received an accurate SALUTE report.

16 April 1994: Two U.S. vehicles were traveling in the wrong direction and nearly crossed the border into Serbia. The incident was reported immediately back to the company HQ; however, a 24-hour delay occurred from company to TF TOC.

The TF conducted reinforcement training within Operation ABLE SENTRY to increase reporting accuracy. Officer Professional Development (OPD) classes were also conducted at both the company and battalion levels relating to both reporting procedures and the use of the SALUTE report.

LESSON(S): The timely transmittal of information must be stressed.



TOPIC: Civil Affairs plays an integral part for any U.S. peacekeeping operation.

DISCUSSION: There was a four-man Civil Affairs (CA) detachment assigned to Operation ABLE SENTRY. The detachment was comprised of one captain and three sergeants first class from the 96th CA BN, located at Fort Bragg, NC. The CA detachment deployed to Germany in December and transitioned with the TF to FYROM in early January.

Mission focus for CA team consists of providing direct support to the task force through civil military operations. These include, but have not been limited to:

- Foreign Nation Support.
- Civil Military Action.
- Humanitarian Aid.
- Civil Defense.
- Populace and Resource Control.

Most CA activity has centered around foreign nation support. The entire CA team is actively pursuing engineer OP improvement projects through the use of foreign nation support. Gravel and engineer equipment were located in FYROM and procured for the mission of improving roads leading to all OP and OP site upgrade.

The CA team fully incorporates CA METL tasks into the FYROM peacekeeping operation. CA can and does provide a multitude of peacekeeping operational multipliers that most units do not train on during home-station METL training. Because of their particular training, CA in FYROM is used quite extensively to promote U.S./UN, Macedonia relations.

Negotiations. The CA team has actively taken part in most negotiations dealing with U.S. and Macedonian locals. Negotiations with local Macedonians have centered around maneuver damage claims and land disputes. Recently with support from UNPROFOR and the Operation ABLE SENTRY lawyer, CA successfully resolved maneuver damage claims directed against the U.S. CA also participated in negotiations over land owner rights between the U.S. OP and Macedonian privately owned land. Involving CA early on, during negotiations over disputes between locals and U.S./UN military, frees the commander and leaders from this additional somewhat time-consuming burden.

CA has also been involved in civil military engineering projects designed to enhance relations between U.S. and Macedonian. Through the expertise of the CA engineer NCO and U.S. soldiers, two foot bridges were erected in villages adjacent to the U.S. OP.

In addition to U.S.-directed, CA-related missions in FYROM, UNPROFOR HQ occasionally requests the use of CA in local humanitarian assistance projects. The team attached to TF 1-6 is the only trained CA unit in Macedonia. The other nations have different agencies or units doing ad hoc CA.



Some of the missions CA has worked successfully outside the U.S. chain of command include:

In February 1994, a portion of the CA team assisted the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNCHR), in developing a UN refugee plan for Macedonia. Assistance included locating refugee sights and identifying likely refugee MSRs for refugee control.

CA also supported the Catholic Relief Services (CSR) of FYROM in distributing 3,000 tons of flour to a village near the U.S. OP U55.

While CA missions for the operations have had a positive impact on U.S./Macedonian relations, assessment shortfalls have occurred for the TF. A medical and intelligence assessment of the villages and townships near the U.S. OP as of the start of this report is not in existence. Squad leaders receive limited information on the local populace in or near the OP. What information is gathered about what is happening in the local communities is from dismounted and mounted community patrols.

None of the members of the CA team speak Serbo-Croatian or Macedonian. Local contract translators are used by the CA team for local/military liaisons. The use of local translators in conjunction with CA members has proven quite successful in all facets of the U.S. peacekeeping mission.

LESSON(S):

- * Use the attached CA team to help coordinate/negotiate civil military operations.
- * The UN does not have a unit which is charged with the CA team-type duties.
- * Use the attached CA team to coordinate civil-military projects which will win the hearts and minds of the local populace.
- * CA is not the only source of intelligence. It does provide assessments, but the best source of information is still that infantrymen out there on the ground.

NOTES: